OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF

STRAW GOODS

WILL BE CLOSED OUT THIS MONTH,

SEE PRICES:

Men's Mackinaw Hats, formerly \$1 to \$2, for 50c to \$1.50.

Manilas, formerly \$2.25 to \$2.75, for \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Mackinaw Sailor Hats, for children, formerly \$1 to \$1.50,

for 65c to \$1.15.

Boys' Hats, formerly 50c to \$1, for 25c to 50c.

Spangler & Wade,

NO. 4 EAST MAIN STREET.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Higher; Aug., 74½@75c; Sept., 75½@76½c; Oct., 77½ a78c.
CORN—Lower; Aug., 41½@42½c; Sept., 42½ a45½c; Oct., 44 a44¾c.
OATS—Lower; Aug., 27¾@27½c; Sept., 28½ a28¾c.

OATS—LOWEL, Aug., 28½/a 28½/c.
28½/a 28½/c.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork lower: Aug., \$9.45′a 9.47½; Sept., \$9.47′a 9.52½; Oct., \$9.55′æ9.60. Lard—Higher: Aug., \$6.87½/æ6.92½; Sept., 6.92½/a 6.97½; Oct., \$6.57½/æ6.60

washed, 28@29c.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and
Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 17@22c; Medium, unwashed, 22@£6c; Coarse, unwashed, 21@25c.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT-Higher; No. 2 Sept., 851/4@, 851/4c; Oct., 87, 871/4c; November, 88@881/4c. Conn-Quiet; Mixed Western Spot., 50@

MILWAUKEE.

WHEAT-Higher; Aug., 74%c; Sept. 75%c. CORN-Firm at 41%c for No. 2. OATS-Firm; No.2 White, 27%c. RXE-Dull; 55%c

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT-Lower: No. 2, Red, Aug., 76/26 761/4c; Sept., 77/2/775/c. Corn-Lower: 881/4 @39c August; 391/4 / 391/4c Sept. OATS-

26 C Aug. Ryk-Quiet; 50½c. Provisions
-Pork easier; \$10.57½. Lard-\$6.50.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT-Western higher; No. 2 Winter

Red Spot and August 83@83%c: Sept., 83 63%. Corn—Quiet; Aug., 48 48c; Sept. 49%@51c. OATS—Western White, 87@89c;

MASSILLON.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, e.c., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., Chicago and St. Louis

SCOTT'S

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION,

can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

SCROPULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANAEMIA, GEN-

ERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AF-

FECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SAIF PY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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ATWATER & SON. Established in 1882. For-warding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-

LBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provis-A lon Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

DR.PRICE'S

LAVORING

XTRACTS

PUREST AND

IATURALFRUI

FLAVORS

Ifay, per ton Ergs ner doz.....

FULL WEIGHT

PURE

CREAM

Mixed do., 84@37c.

Business Directory.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

OLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio:

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

WILLIAM McMILLAN, Attorney at Law, in H. Beatty's block, in the rooms formerly occupied by R. H. Folger.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law. U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public. Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict atten-tion to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HIRST NATIONAL BANK, Eric street, Massillon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Courad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manu-facturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier,

窓下CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tre-

THIL BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesase and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory a No. 59 West Main street.

DRUCCISTS.

H. McCALL & CO, Druggists. Prescrip-tion works specialty. Dealers in station-ery, blank books and school supplies. A full ery, blank books and solline of druggist's studyies

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger. & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for pairless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE. TAMES A. HACKETT, Furniture Dealer, Wall Paper, Curtains, etc., No. 16, West Main st.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un dertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc., No. 20, East Main street. TITHE MASSILLON BEE HIVE CASH STORE. Special departments: Domestic Dry Goods, Silks and Fancy Goods, Notions and Hosiery, Carpets and Oil Cloths and Merchant Tailoring. Allman, Putman & Leighley, Proprietors.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in Jeneral Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS:

H. B. GARRIGUS, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon, Office hours, 8 30 to 10.30 A. M. 2 P. M. to 5 P. M

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence 241 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. SURGEON.
Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:80 A. M. 12 m. to 2 p. m.

PR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Eric Street.

F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILD-ING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

ESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Nov-elty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Min-ing Machinery. Works on South Erie street. Nussell & Co., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns

& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith fron. MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-tures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofe and General Iron Structures.

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HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Northern Wisconsin a Tornado of Flames-The Village of Spencer Destroyed.

Samuel J. Tilden's Will-Over \$4,000,000 Bequeathed for Public
Institutions.

Crops Looking Badly Throughout the Country—The General Con-dition.

NEW YORK. Aug. 10.—The will of Samuel J. Tilden was read to his heirs at Greystone last night. The value of his estate is estimated at \$5,000,000 and is nearly all in personal property. The amount bequeathed for the establishment of public institutions is fully \$4,000,000, and the disposition of this money is left absolutely in the discretion of three trustees, John Bigelow, Andrew H. Green and George W. Smith. To Mrs. Pelton he gives the house, 38 West Thirty-eighth street, and the income of \$100,000. For each of the other relatives he sets aside a of the other relatives he sets aside a certain sum to be held in trust, the income to be paid to them during their come to be paid to them during their lives, they to have power to dispose of the principal at death. All the rest of his property, Greystone and the Gramercy Park residence, are left in trust to the trustees, who are also executors, to be applied to several public uses. They have absolute power to do, or not to do, as he suggests in his will.

The will provides for a free public library and reading room in New Lebanon, another in Yonkers and a grand free library in New York at a cost

free library in New York at a cost probably of more than \$3,000,000. A large number of small bequests are made to servants and friends.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The body of the late Samuel J. Tilden was taken from Yonkers, N. Y., and buried yes-terday in the cemetery at New Lebanon, N. Y. At 8:30 a. m. the doors of Greystone were thrown open and the public was allowed to gaze upon the form of the dead man. A great many people availed themselves of the opportunity. The body lay in state in the drawing-room of the mansion, which was draped with black, the somberness being simply relieved with flowers. President Cleveland and Secretarias Fullicatt and Whitney arrived retaries Endicott and Whitney arrived at the house of 9:30 a.m. and joined the throng of people which passed around the casket.

around the casket.

A few minutes later services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. William J. Tucker of Andever, Mass., who read the funeral prayer of the Presbyterian church and made a brief address on the private life of Mr. Tilden. The choir of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian church of New York sang "Abide with Me" and "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping," and Miss Antonia Henne sang "One Sweetly Solemn Thought." President Cleveland and Secretary Whitney sat at the head of the casket during these services. The pall-bearers were Secretary Manning, John B. Trevor, Charles A. Dana, Charles Simmons, Daniel Magone, Smith M. Weed,

mons, Daniel Magone, Smith M. Weed, John Bigelow, S. J. Randall, Andrew H. Green, George S. Miller, William Allen Butler, and A. J. Vanderpole. Among others present were Secretary Endicott, William S. Bissell, Congressman Spriggs, ex-Senator Barnum, Gov. Hill, and Mayor Grace.

Immediately after the close of the services the body was taken to New Lebanon by train. It was accompanied by Mr. Tilden's relatives and many of the distinguished people at Greystone. The president did not go to New Lebanon, but returned at once to Washington. On the arrival of the funeral train at New Lebanon the body was taken to the Congregational church of the village, where at least five thousand people were allowed to look for the last time at Mr. Tilden's face. The body was then removed to the cemetery and consigned to the earth without formal services save a brief prayer offered by the Rev. Mr. Burrill, pastor of the village church.

It is said that the last words which Mr. Tilden wrote were the following lines from Goethe's "Iphigenia:"

Happy, who, with a bright regard looks back Upon his father's fathers, who with joy Recounts their deeds of grace, and in himself Values the latest link in the fair chain Of noble sequences; for nature loves, Not at one bound to achieve her topmost type. But step by step she leads a family on To demigod or devil, the rare joy Or horror of the world.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 11.—The springwheat returns to the department of agriculture for Aug. 1 show an improvement in condition in Iowa, a small decline in Wisconsin and Nebraska, and a heavy reduction in Da-kota. The causes of deterioration are drought and chinch-bugs. Heat has been excessive in many districts that have produced a fair yield, notwithstanding. The harvest is two weeks earlier than usual and the quality is unusually good, except in sections where heavy loss from blight has oc-

The general average of condition is reduced from 83.2 to 80. At the time of harvest last year the average was 86. A part of the loss last season occurred after Aug. 1. As the present harvest is already nearly over, with improving meteorological conditions, the final estimate cannot be much further reduced. The present average is 97 for Iowa instead of 90 last month. No less than twenty-five counties, each producing from 200,000 to 1,000,000 bushels, report the condition at 100 or over. In Minnesota there is an increase from 78 to 80. The reduction in Wisconsin is from 75 to 72, in Nebraska from 83 to 82, and in Dakota from 85

Winter wheat previously harvested is not reported this month. There has been a heavy decline in the condition of corn since the first of July. The average, which was then 95, is reduced to 81. The heaviest decime is an nois, Wisconsin, and states west of the Mississippi. In the eastern and middle states the condition is well maintained. It indicates a crop not much exceeding 22 bushels per acre, though future conditions may increase or decrease the ultimate yield. The average of spring rve is 88.

There has been no material decline in oats, the average being 87. Barley has maintained its condition, and a nearly average crop is assured.

The condition of buckwheat averages 94; of tobacco, 82; of potatoes, 86. Our agent in London cables that the

European harvest will be 10 per cent less than last year; France below 100,000,000 hectolitres; Italy, 51; England 10 per cent reduction in rate of yield on reduced area.

The cotton crop has suffered from

wet weather in all states east or the Mississippi and in Louisiana. The average of condition has been reduced from 86 to 82, Virginia 75, North Caro-lina 74, South Carolina 67, Georgia 80, Florida 88, Alabama 77, Mississippi 79, Louisiana 75, Texas 88, Arkansas 96 Tennessee 95. There has been a slight advance in Arkansas and Texas. The decline is heavy in the Carolinas.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5.—The first session of the XLIXth congress

Among the measures of general importance that have been enacted into laws during the session, in addition to the regular appropriation bills, are as

The presidential succession bill; to provide for the study of the nature and effect of alcoholic drinks and narcotics; to remove the charge of desertion against soldiers who re-enlisted with-out having received a discharge from the regiments in which they had previously served; to legalize the incorporation of national trades unions; accepting the Grant medals and trophies; to provide that surveyed lands granted to railroads shall not be exempt from local taxation on account of the lien of the United States upon them for the costs of surveying, selecting, or conveying them; the oleomargarine bill; the bill for the increase of the navy; to provide that homestead settlers within the railroad limits restricted to less than 160 acres shall be entitled to have their additional entries patented without any further cost or proof of settle-ment and cultivation; to reduce the fees on domestic money orders for sums not exceeding \$5 from 8 cents to 5 cents; to allow steam towing vessels to carry, in addition to their crews as many persons as the supervising in-spector may authorize; for the relief of Fitz-John Porter; to enable national banking associations to increase their capital stock and to change their names or locations; providing that aft-er July 1, 1886, no fees shall be charged to American vessels for measurement of tonnage, issuing of licenses, granting certificate of registry, etc., and amending the laws relative to the shipping and discharging of crews, the liability of owners, the licensing of vessels, etc.; to forfeit the lands granted to the Atlantic & Pacific railroad company; to increase to \$12 a month the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors; to amend the revised statutes so ors; to amend the revised statutes so as to require brewers commencing business to give a bond in a sum equal to three times the amount of tax which they will be liable to pay during any one month, and to execute a new bond whenever required; to direct the commissioner of labor to make an investigation as to convict labor; providing that manufactured tobacco, snuff, and eigars may be removed for export without payment of tax, and repealing the law providing for inspectors of tobacco.

Among the bills upon which the further action by congress is necessary before they can become laws are the

The inter-state commerce bill, the Mexican pension bill, the bill to repeal the timber culture, preemption and desert land laws, the Morrison and Randall tariff bills, the house bill to prevent aliens from acquiring or owning land in any of the territories, the bankruptey bills, the anti-polygamy bills, and the Chinese indemnity bills.

Eight bills and resolutions were in the hands of the president when congress adjourned. One was the surplus resolution and the others were measures of private interest. Col. Lamont said, immediately after adjournment, that the president would sign none of these, and that they would all fail to become laws. The secretary of the treasury, therefore, will be unhampered by any instructions to pay out the surplus faster than his discretion suggests. The refusal of the president to sign the private bills is not to be interpreted as evidence of hostility to them, but he did not have time to examine them before adjournment and did not care to raise a legal question as to the validity of a signature after adjournment. The surplus resolution

he would not have signed in any event. EL PASO, Tex., Aug. 9.-A. K. Cutting has been condemned by the Mexican judge to serve the state of Chihuahua at hard labor on public works for the period of one year, and, in addition, pay into the treasury of the state the sum of \$600, and in the event of failure to pay this fine be held to serve out an additional 100 days at hard labor on the public works of this state. In addition he is to be held responsible in a civil suit. As soon as the verdict became known on the American side the excitement became intense, every one seeming to understand that a crisis was rapidly approaching. The popu-

lar feeling was already high by reason of an announcement in a local paper that war would be declared not later than Monday. Places were opened for the enrollment of minute-men, nearly every able-bodied man in the community volunteering.

On the Mexican side the excitement is equally intense. The streets are filled with excited people, all wildly gesticulating and heaping imprecations on the presumptuous "gringoes," who, they say, are endeavoring to dictate to their courts, the authorities being among the most vociferous in their denunciations of the United States.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 10.-Inquiries made at the general offices of the roads centering here in regard to forest fires in the interior of the State show a state of things not at all dissimilar to a powder magazine with a lighted fuse leading directly to it. In nearly every part of the central, northern, and northwestern parts of the State the forests are burning portion with more or less disastrous results. The most serious fires exist in the heart of Clark and Marathon counties.

The complete destruction of the town of Spencer is fully confirmed, and the loss is now placed at \$300,000. Several hundred people are destitude and homeless.

At Colby, a few miles distant, fire is raging on two sides. A dispatch says that it required the desperate efforts of the entire population to save the village. A gale was blowing all day, and several times the fires reached to within thirty feet of the buildings, and were kept in check.

The village of Prentice, in Marathon county, is surrounded by flames, and it is feared that it will be swept out of existence unless the wind dies down. Near Chippewa Falls the fires are confined to the prairies, and no buildings were destroyed. Several farms were devastated of their crops.

In the Menominee river region copious rains have extinguished the fires that have raged there. Estimates of the pine burned in this region place the amount at upwards of a hundred million feet.

The village of Mosinee narrowly escaped destruction by a shift of the wind. Wausau is now considered out of danger. At Stevens Point Robinson's mill and a number of dwellings

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 11.—Light rains have fallen at Wausau, Stevens Point, and Colby, deadening the forest fires, but all danger is not passed in those regions. Reports of great damage done by fires come in from all di-rections. Nineteen families have been burned out in a hamlet north of Wausau, on the border of Lincoln county. Eleven families living in the vicinity of Bullion have been obliged to abandon their homes and seek shelter in the village. The damage done in the vicinity of Rantoul, Bullion, and Chilton is placed at \$10,000.

The destruction done by forest fires around Little Suamico is very severe. A. Eldred's barn and blacksmith shop, with their contents, and the farm buildings of a half-dozen or more farmers have been burned. The people in that vicinity became so frightened that they abandoned their homes and flocked into the village. One woman left her babe sleeping in the house while she went to a neighbor's and was cut off by the fire. In the meantime her house was burned and the child perished.

Aspecial from Pensaukee, in Oconto county, says that two saw-mills belonging to Mr. Fennelon, six houses, and two barns had been burned. Much grain has been lost by farmers. In the town of Howard, Dunham's mill, E. Lawler's two houses, and houses belonging to John and Daniel O'Neil have been destroyed and other damage has been done. At Milladore, Wis., the fire was within five rods of the sawmill yesterday afternoon, and aid was mill yesterday atternoon, and aid was asked of Stevens Point. Every one is preparing to leave the town. At Coleman, A. Baudry has lost a barn and twenty tons of hay. In the town of New Denmark several barns have been burned. W. P. Waterbury, of Augusta, twenty-five miles east of Ean Claire, has lost 300,000 feet of logs, several logging outfits and camps, and eral logging outfits and camps, and about \$300 worth of cord-wood. The village of Hansen, in Wood

county, was reported to be in great danger last night. It is reported that twenty five dwelling houses and Will-iamson's saw-mill have been burned in the town of Lawrence; also that the Chicago & Northwestern track near Nicollet is on fire, and that the village of Nicollet is burning. OENERAL NEWS.

Returns from the cholera in Italy show ninety-six deaths Wednesday.

President Cleveland has appointed Daniel Management Daniel Magone, of Ogdensburgh, to be collector of the port of New York. Two socialists of Brussels have been

sentenced to five years' penal servitude

each for inciting violence at Liege last March. The executive committee of the mentary iting in New Xork has placed \$53,000 on interest until it shall be needed by Parnell.

The grand jury at New York has found indictments against Rollin M. Squire, commissioner of public works, and Maurice B. Flynn, the contractor. Sam Jones has commenced his labors

at the Ohio conference camp-ground near Lancaster. Thousands of persons were unable Wednesday to get within hearing distance. At a meeting of the Central Labor

union of Chicago it was stated that nearly \$14,000 had been raised for the defense of the anarchists, \$1,000 of the amount coming from Poland. Agents of the Standard Oil company

are leasing all the petroleum and gas lands in the northern section of Warren and Crawford counties. Pa., and a tract a mile wide through Erie county. The ravages of cholera in Yokohama and Tokio, Japan, are appalling, the deaths in the former city from the disease averaging about fifty a day.

The weather is the hottest experienced since 1871. The imperial conference at Gastein ended Tuesday by the departure of Emperor William for Ems. The emperor of Austria had a long con-

versation with Bismarck, and called upon his wife. John W. Stevenson, ex-governor of Kentucky, died Tuesday morning at Covington. Dr. John MacLean, formerly president of the College of New Jersey, expired at Princeton, in his

eighty-seventh year. The Northwestern road is completing its tracks in Wyoming to the new city of Douglas, on the bank of the North Platte river, at the rate of two miles per day. The town stands in the center of the best grazing region in the terri-

Professor Foster, the Iowa weather savant, predicts that next. Monday the drought throughout the country will be broken by heavy rain and hail-storms and tornadoes, to be followed by a tropical hurricane on the southeast Atlantic coast. Arms and ammunition have been

steadily sent to the rioters in Belfast by sympathizers from the outside. There are 5,000 soldiers and 2,500 policemen on duty. The widow of Constable Gardiner will claim \$1,500 indemnity from the city. Two young shopmates of the cooper

Graham, named Pott and Hazlett. passed safely through the whirlpool rapids at Niagara Sunday afternoon in a barrel ten feet long. They were half an hour making the trip. The spectators were numbered by thousands. The testimony in the anarchist trial at Chicago has been closed. Among

the witnesses Tuesday were ex-Governor Merrill and Judge C. C. Cole, of lowa, who gave Harry L. Gilmer a good name. It is evident that the arguments will be prolonged until Monday. The proceedings in the Anarchist

trial at Chicago Monday were deeply interesting. Among the spectators was Gen. W. H. Parsons, a brother of the socialistic orator. Schwab, Spies, and Parsons occupied the day with their versions of the Haymarket massacre. Spies admitted that he wrote the "Revenge" circular, and took occasion to state that his blood boiled on hearing of the killing of rioters at the McCormick factory.

The wheat crop of Minnesota will be the finest in quality ever raised in that state, and the yield will be almost as large as that of last year. Corn prospects in Minnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Kansas have been materially improved by the recent rains, although in large sections the drought continues and the crop will probably be a total failure. In Indiana an average yield is anticipated.

WASHINGTON NEWS

The Relations Between Mexico and the United States Decidedly Mixed-Warlike Preparations.

Rules to Govern the Removal of Timber From Public Lands.

The following rules and regulations governing the removal of timber from the public tands have been promulgated from the Interior Department:

By virtue of the power vested in the Secretary of the Interior by the first section of the act of June 4, 1878, entitled "An act authorizing the citizens of Colorado, Nevada, and the Territories to fell and remove timber on the public domain for mining and domestic purposes," the following rules and regulations are hereby prescribed:

1. The act annlies only to the States of

achieshe purposes, the following rares and regulations are hereby prescribed:

1. The act applies only to the States of Colorado, Nevada, and to the Territories of Mew Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Wyoming, Dakota, Idaho, and Montana, and other mineral districts of the United States not specially provided for.

2. The land from which timber is felled or removed under the provisions of the act must be known to be strictly of mineral character, and that it is "not subject to entry under existing laws of the United States except for mineral entry."

3. No person not a citizen or bona fide resident of a State, Territory, or other mineral district provided for in said act is permitted to fell or remove timber from mineral lands therein; and no person, firm, or corporation felling or removing timber under this act shall sell or dispose of the same or the lumber maintactored theres

or corporation feiling or removing timber under this act shall sell or dispose of the same or the lumber manufactured therefrom to any other than citizens and bona fide residents of the State or Territory where such timber is cut, nor for any other purpose than for the legitimate use of said purchaser for the purposes mentioned in said act. said act.

4. Every owner or manager of a sawmill, or other person, felling or removing timber under the provisions of this act shall keep a record of all timber so cut or removed,

stating time when cut, names of parties cutting the same or in charge of the work, and describing the land whence cut-by legal subdivisions if surveyed, and as near as practicable if not surveyed—with a statement of the evidence upon which it is claimed that the land is mineral in character, and stating also the kind and quality of lumber manufactured therefrom, together with the names of parties to whom any such timber or lumber is sold, dates of sale, and the purpose for which sold, and shall not sell of dispose of such timber or lumber made from such timber without taking from the purchaser a written agree-ment that the same shall not be used exment that the same shall not be used except for building agricultural, mining, or other domestic purposes within the State or Territory; and every such purchaser shall further be required to file with said owner or manager a certificate under oath that he purchases such timber or lumber exclusively for his own use and for the purposes aforesaid.

poses aforesaid.
5. The books, files, and records of all the antimen or other persons so entling, removing, and selling such timber or lumber, required to be kept as above mentioned, shall at all times be subject to the in-spection of the officers and agents of this

6. Timber felled or removed shall be strictly limited to building, agricultural, mining and other domestic purposes within the State or Territory wherein it grew. All cutting of such timber for use outside the State or Territory where the same is cut. and all removal thereof outside of the State

or Territory where it is cut, are forbidden. 7. No person will be permitted to fell or remove any growing trees of any kind whatsoever less then eight inches in dia-

8. Persons telling or removing timber from public mineral lands in the United States must utilize all of each tree cut that can be profitably used, and must cut and recan be promiting used, and must cut and re-move the tops and brush, or dispose of the same in such manner as to prevent the spread of forest fires. The act under which these rules and regulations were prescribed provides as tollows:

SEC. 8. Any person or persons who shall violate the provisions of this act, or any rules and regulations in pursuance thereof made by the Secretary of the Interior, shall be deemed guilty of a mistemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$500, and to which may be added imprisonment for any term not ex-

9. Those rules and regulations shall take effect Sept. 1, 1886, and all existing rules and regulations heretofore prescribed under said act, inconsistent herewith, are hereby

revoked,
William A. J. Sparks, Commissioner,
Approved Aug. 5. L. Q. C. Lamab. MINT STATISTICS.

Dr. James P. Kunbali, director of the mint, in his report on the production of gold and silver in the United States during the year 1885, estimates the production of gold at 231, 0,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over 1884, and the production of silver, calculated at the coming rate of silver dollars, at \$51,600,000, an increase of \$2,800,000. Colorado is the largest producer, with California second. There were 3,002, 43 pieces of gold coin, valued at \$23,773,012, and \$1. 925,544 pieces of silver coin, valued at \$28,902,178, coined during the year. The coinage of silver dollars amounted to \$28,697,-The total value of bullion and coin im-

which \$8,322,909 consisted of bullion and \$33,095,120 of coin Of the total imports \$23,645,311 consisted of gold and \$17,782,618 of silver. The total exgorts was \$44,697,of silver. The total exgorts was \$44,697,749, of which \$11,417,207 was gold and \$3,-280,542 silver. The director estimates the amount of gold coin in the United States on Jan. 1, 1886, to have been \$528,4-5,453, of silver dol-

ported during the year was \$41,418,129, of

lars \$218,259,761, subsidiary silver \$75,034,-111-a total of \$826,779,325. Of the gold coin the treasury held \$75,434,379 and the national banks \$156,353,562. The United States treasury owns (not represented by silver certificates) \$72.538.

728 in silver dollars and the national banks **\$**6,940,628. BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 9.—Secretary

Bayard told an interviewer last night that he saw no reason why a satisfactory adjustment of the Cutting difficulty should not be reached. The Mexican minister has assured him that such was the desire of the Mexican government. The secretary seems to think that much of the difficulty has been created by persons seeking to em-barrass the administration, and that Mexico's attitude has been strongthened by the efforts of Mr. Blaine's friends to show that he (Mr. Bayard) has been too hasty and exacting in the matter. Secretary Bayard considers the principle involved one of the gravest importance, with which Cutting's merits or demerits have nothing to do. He says the case is too clear for equivocation, and he has no idea of retreating from the position taken by the state department when it demanded Cutting's release two weeks ago. Under the treaty of 1848 both countries are bound to exhaust all possible means of effecting a settlement. He said the rumored resignation of Minister Jackson had no significance.

Secretary Bayard says that the Arresures case is also in process of settlement. It is thought that the murderer will be hanged by the Mexican government. The secretary [Continued on Page 8.]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN.

AS THEY ARE TO BE SEEN IN DIF-FERENT CIRCLES IN BOSTON.

The Grimness of the Inevitable-Statistics Substantiated-Intellectual Feasts. How They Become so Great+Literary Bunthornes-A Problem for Sociologists.

[Special Correspondence,]

Boston, Aug. 9.—The superfluous woman In Boston is a fact—a grim, realistic, numerical fact, which can neither be ignored nor properly adjusted in the social economy. She is pervasive to a point that ought to interest legislatures in her behalf. I don't mean that she is careering through the world at any startling pace, scaring unprotected masculinity into apprehensions of matrimony. On the contrary, she is, for the most part, a modest person, and a most worthy person. She pervades solely because of her numeresity. She can't help it. She is everywhere.

The amosphere is dense with femininity. Every time I come to Boston I notice it more and more. Travelers who land here for the first time, firm in the belief that the superfluity of women in Massachusetts is a newspaper joke, generally haul down their flag and surrender at the end of the week. It all means something if we could only read the signs aright. Yesterday a man was telling that his sister's family had just been increased by a pair of twins, "Unfortunately they are girls," be said, and he sighed as he spoke.

A sensible woman spoke up: "Don't you think the Creator knows what he is about? Would be create women, superfluous or otherwise, for any but a wise purpose!" To which the sigher nothing replied.

I will say it, an excess of femininity is as **bad** for society as an excess of masculinity, It is mentally enfeebling to both men and women. In many boarding houses rows of husbandless women, maids and widows, young and old, surround the tables, much to their own disgust. Here and there a consumptive youth or a shaky old man relieves the petticoated monotony and feeds his own vanity at the same time. That's the worst of it! What men there are pass for twenty times their worth on account of their scarcity, till they grow so great in their own estimation that they become insufferable to everybody save those who are obliged to endure them.

Like the backwoodsman who praised his sweetheart till she wouldn't speak to himshe thought she was so much his superiorthe superfluous women of Boston get paid for their homage to men in much the same coin, They are lorded over, snubbed, put down and otherwise made to feel their insignificance in the presence of a creature born to pantaloons and command. The creature may be-frequently is-little in body and mind, narrow of soul and feeble as to brain, and with a face as unhandsome as an Aztec god. All the same, he believes he is a most satisfactory piece of the creator's handiwork. He hasn't -mough rivals to keep him humble.

"Marry that old man?" said a young lady, when a recent May and December alliance was being discussed. "Why shouldn't she! I would marry anybody-mark you, anybodyto get out of my present environment." young ladies of this city talk a good deal about their environments. What was her environment: The routine work, the drudgery even, of a home that was only kept together by keeping boarders. There industry waged a spirited and rather hopeless battle with poverty in its genteeler aspects. Her imagination was active, and by reason of her "environment" rather depressed in tone, and she ** herself growing old, neglected, disheartaned, and virtually imprisoned-for you are truly imprisoned when you know you are in a place which you can only get out of by a miracle. For this reason she drew her conclusions rather strong. Had she been a grade higher in brain she would have taken to 'carcoring," and would have succeeded, too for the Boston woman of good executive brain



A SUPERFLUOUS GIRL AND HER SISTER. Here is one of Boston's 20,000 girls in excess of the pantaloon gender. This is her picture in the early spring of her youth, when she acither realizes nor fears her superfluousness. Observe her mocking smile at the elder sister before her, who was once as young and hopeful as she, but who now sees the husband she hoped for vanishing to a point in the whithermost of the where. Woman in Boston is frequently a hopeless and unattached fact at 30. Not only are marriageable men scarce here, but opportunities of financial independence for women are, it seems to me, fewer than alsewhere. The hopeful old maid and the old maid who has lost hope may be distinguished, the one from the other, anywhere. The latter is settled and bookish looking; has the air of having renounced the world-otherwise men-and taken up philosophy. The former looks as though she still intended to "cast an anchor to windward" if she should

have a chance. I was invited to a club meeting, and it was "Patience" without the music, sure enough. It was a woman's club, of course; but the meeting was an open one-open to both sexes—so the news went round with a joyful sound. It was greatly talked up. The impression was given me that the meeting would be an occasion of extraordinary interest; an affair which, if I were to miss, I should spend the remainder of my life in regrets over. Holders of invitations were made to feel that they had been favored of the gods. The Rev. Mr. Grindwell would read a paper on dead poets. That of itself, I knew not why, seemed to impart a mysterious excitement to everyone who contemplated being present. All were made to feel that a light would be thrown on the rythmic dead such as had never been on sea or land, and which it would be well to see. I made up my mind that Mr. Grindwell was an obelisk of learning who opened his mouth but seldom, but when he

did be electrified his bearers. I went early, feeling that I couldn't have too much of so exalted a privilege as even looking at the man who was to bring the departed poets before our eyes and make them live again. The pretty partors were full to repletion-with women. The stand for the reader was banked in flowers, and behind the speaker's chair, which was still vacant, flowers were massed with a prodigality extraordinary in Boston.

An air of serious expectancy hung about the place. The company had evidently gathered for a united whick at ignorance, and a de-

termined avowal of their allegiance to the fetich Culture. One young huly appeared at the door with an escort. This created profound agitation in the audience. Heads were turned, and eyeglasses, thirty strong, or perhaps stronger, were leveled at the extraordinary spectacle. The Boston woman is put into eyeglasses almost as soon as she can walk. The escort, a timid being in his forties, a stranger in Boston, with hair parted in the middle and an air of being on unfamiliar ground, glanced in, saw the dense array of femininity, muttered something about not knowing that gentlemen were not expected and slunk away. His escape occasioned great excitement at the door and in the hall, and considerable agitation inside. Three or four able-bodied women went after him without delay and lured him back without the aid of ropes. I heard them try to not him at his ease by assuring him that "another gentleman" was in the audience. They gave him a place near the door and he shrank into a chair in an attitude of the most painful embarrassment. The "other gentleman," a pale lad of 17, sat on the opposite side. He looked across and smiled strength and support to the unhappy stranger. This somehow had the effect of putting the nervous gentleman at his ease. It seemed to take away his fear, and he almost looked as if he thought he might enjoy



CLUB.

The orator, or reader, arrived next. He was hustled in by a bevy of fair women in front and also in the rear. He carried the signs of dyspepsia, melancholy, malaria and three or four other foes to the flesh in his face, and wore next to no hair at all. This is a picture of him after he got well along with his reading.

The vigorous Boston climate and too much homage to the fetich Culture had done their fatal work. I could not but think that he ought to be very careful what he said about dead poets, since in all human probability he would be called to account by some of them before a great while. He was armed with a stack of manuscript books, each an inch thick, and read them conscientiously through. His essay was an "able compilation," in which poets of the past were set on tolerably high pedestals-such of them as he fancied. Goethe and a few others he dismissed as "old fellows" of no particular importance; but Dante got his most flowery eulogies.

A young lady of western origin, now a resident of this city, accompanied me. While the able orator cleared his throat at the end of the fifth book, preparatory to beginning on the sixth, she whispered:

"Boston dearly loves dead people. The deader they are the more it adores them. It assumes that there are no living people worth talking or writing about. We live in an atmosphere of stale thought. Indeed, it might be truthfully said that although we take our meals in Boston, we really live in incient Athens. I often feel as it I was 2,000 or 3,000 years old."

This explanatory interlude threw light on the settled look I had noticed on so many faces too much mousing in the past, and not half enough interest in living thought. When the orator finished his sixth book with a quotation in Massachusetts Italian, a buzz of admiration burdened the air. He sat down amid his flowers, half drowned in smiles. The ladies were greatly pleased with him, but he was still more pleased with himself.

The president, a woman fair to see, thanked him in the most overwhelming manner. He rose and bowed his profoundest acknowledgements. He also murmured something so full of feeling that it died away behind the flowers. He still stood. Another lady arose. and in trombling accents expressed her thanks' for the precious privilege of hearing the paper. From her words I gathered that she had had an exceptionally happy life, full of joys, blessings and opportunities, but they all paled in comparison with the pleasure of hearing the orator of the day on dead poets. In fact, she was well nigh overcome by the kindness of heaven in being spared to make one of the favored company. Mr. Grindwell took it seriously, as it was meant, and grew more and more in love with himself.

This was the ninth essay read to that club on the same subject within three years. Observe the luminosity and breadth of the clergyman's spectacles. He wears two pairs, which indicates that he looks at things far beneath the surface. My wicked western friend whispered that the protuberance on his

right side was caused by a masked liver pad. One lady near me slept profoundly through a large portion of the reading; but at its close she arose and said never in her life had she heard so able, clear and exhaustive a discourse on poets as this one. Another lady arose and said the same thing. And still another and another. The scene began to take on a startling likeness to "Patience." Bunthorne wasn't young, but he was happy. One, two, three, four more ladies arose in turn to pour out their gratitude for the flood of light east on dead poets. It was touching. The bald Bunthorne still stood. Then the whole club, realizing afresh how much it owed him, united in a solid vote of thanks. This cleared the sky of the excess of gratitude which was fast choking everybody. When Mr. Grindwell had again bowed his thanks another woman sprang up and implored him to tell them "something about the ideal," The reverend gentleman felt nervously in his vest

pocket without finding even a scrap of "the ideal" and excused himself. The meeting was finally broken up, and the intellectual Bunthorne again received the bread of individual thanks, cut particularly thick, and well buttered. He also received six or eight enormous bouquets, and went away as flower-laden as a young and beautiful debutante.

That's the way we acquire our culture,"

said my satirical friend. "Yes; that's the way we exalt each other," she continued. "If anylondy jumps over a broomstick here, we all unite in declaring that no one else could do it with such crace, elegance and art, and a day or two later we assert that the same person could jump over 1,000 broomsticks just as easily as over one, and we believe it, too. Take any thought and foster it, and it will have the same effect. That is the kind of meat we feed on to make us great in our own estimation. We exalt each other all the time. It develops self-confidence, and that moves the world, Perhaps you might call this conceit or egotism; but, you see, it keeps us in good humor with ourselves, and in a state of admiration for each other," GERTRUDE CARRISON. dress parade of the fashionable watering

HOMES OF STATESMEN.

HOW OUR PUBLIC MEN LIVE OUT-SIDE OF WASHINGTON,

Descriptions of the Country Seats of Sonators Sherman, Edmunds, Ingalls, Vance and Others-The Elms, Hominy Hill, Gombroon and Pulmer's Log Cabin.

(Special Correspondence.)

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9. - Most of the leading state-men of the country have fine residences away from Washington and there are not a few like Senator Stanford and Congressman Scott who keep up three or four different establishments. Senator Sherman lives at Mansfield, O., and he has a little farm surrounding his residence in the best part of the city. His house is on a hill and its windows overlook miles of the rolling country of central Ohio. It has acres of beautiful lawn and trees and there is an orchard at its back. The house itself is a large rambling brick structure with a Mansard roof, and with steps and finishings of a wonderfully striped red sandstone, which comes from Mrs. Sherman's farm near Mansfield. The rooms in Senator Sherman's house are very large and their ceilings are high. A wide hall runs through the center and there are many verandas, the ceilings of which are finished in Georgia pine,

The senator has a large library on the ground floor, and the walls of this, like those in his house at Washington, are lined with books. In Mansfield Senator Sherman is known as plain John Sherman. It is not an uncommon thing to see him out on his place superintending the work upon it himself, and he thinks nothing of driving down town wearing a slouch hat and a suit of clothes not remarkable for their newness. He has many friends visiting him, and his house is generally full of company during the summer season. Both himself and his wife are fond of having young people about them, and though Mrs. Sherman is an accomplished society woman she is very domestic in her tastes. She prides herself upon her Jersey cows, and it was not long ago that she sent some of her butter to a county fair. In order that the award might be made without regard to the sender she put no name on the exhibit, and the judges found the butter so yellow and so sweet that they thought it must be colored artificially. They gave the premium on this ground to a roll which was the color of skimmed milk cheese, and were greatly surprised when Mrs. Sherman afterward sent them a piece of her yellow butter with her compliments.

Senator Edmunds lives at Burlington, Vermont, and his house there is a plain old-fashioned brick of medium size, situated on the slope of the hill on which Burlington is built. It has three or four acres of ground about it, which are laid out in lawn and park, and his windows command a beautiful view of Lake Champlain and the Adirondack mountains. There is nothing showy about the place, and the house is as plain and reserved as Senator Edmunds himself. Edmunds lives here in a democratic number. He does not drive about in livery, nor does he give extravagant recep-You may often see him, with his wife by his side, going over the country, driving his horses himself, and his habits are severely

Senator Wilson lives in the little town of Fairfield, Iowa. His home is on the edge of the town, and it consists of a two-story frame house, with fifty-five acres of lawn and meadow. The house is a very comfortable one. It has a wide hall running through its center, and at the right is the library and parlor. Near the house stands a waterpipe raised fifty feet into the air, which supplies the house with water and which is filled by the windmill. Senator Wilson has all the modern conveniences, though he is practically in the country, for the town of Fairfield is less than 4,000 in size. For a time he made his own gas, but he now gets this from the

There is a beautiful fountain in his yard, and he raises everything upon his place that the advanced farmer pretends to raise. He has his own fish pond, and he raises his own pork and chickens. He keeps Jersey cows, and he takes as much interest in the town of Fairfield as though he owned it.

Judge W. D. Kelley has an old homstead in Philadelphia which he calls "The Elms," He built it for himself thirty-three years ago, and it has been but little changed since then. It is a stone house covered with white stucco. It is about forty feet wide by forty-three feet deep, and it has a large ball running through the center. There is a bay window at the side, and the interior has one of the best politico-economical libraries in the country. The library is on the ground floor, and there is a large desk in its center which is littered with the letters, pamphlets and books of a hard working literary man and statesman. Though Kelley is well up in the seventies he still works as hard as when he began congressional life during Lincoln's presidency. He keeps up magazine and book writing at the same time, and he turns out about as much copy for The Congressional Record and the editors as any man in congress. Judge Kelley's father was a jeweler, and the judge himself began life at 13 in a watch shop. Here in his library between two of the windows stands one of those old-fashioned clocks, with a high colored, chubby face looking down, on the dial. This clock was made by Judge Kelley's father, and the judge bought it in after time from the widow of the man to whom his father sold it. A large lawn surrounds this house, and this is full of fine old forest trees, the most of which the judge has seen grow up himself, and some of which he has planted in connection with his friends.

Sam Randall lives at Berwyn, in an old stone farmbouse, which he has rented for The house is surrounded by trees, and it is perhaps 100 years old. Randall's farm comprises eighty acres of land, and it is not an uncommon sight to see him with his coat off, working about it during the summer. The country in which it is located is rolling, and Randall's neighbors are thrifty farmers who have small and well cultivated farms. Mr. Randall's chief associates during the summer are with his neighbors, though many a delegation of office seekers comes out to see him. They are driven from the station to the Randall house, and the hack drivers charge \$1.50 for the round trip. Sam Randall is not wealthy, but his tastes are of the simplest, and he is satisfied with about \$15,000, the amount of his accumulated savings, and a reputation for integrity which

has never been questioned. Senator Vance's country home is known as "Gombroon," after one of the opium dreams of De Quincy. It consists of a splendid estate of forest of 1,000 acres, on the edge of the Blue Ridge mountains. It is on one of the highest points east of the Mississippi, and it is near the head of the Swammonh river, Here Senator Vance now lives during the hot summers, in a log cabin of three or four rooms, though he is building a fine country home near by. He is a lover of nature, and though be has a very pleasant home at Washington, he gets tired of the flat streets and the regular lines of trees long before the end of each congressional session, and says he is anxious to get to North Carolina, where he can lie upon the grass in his shirt sleeve. and see the industrious negro ploughing with a one-eyed mule He does not like the ful.

place, and for perfect, restful enjoyment be Horse Shoeing Shop thinks no place is better than the mountain and the forest. This home of Senator Vance is also a good investment. The land has enough cherry on it to pay for it, and it has, besides, walnut and other hard woods. After it is cleared it makes splendid farming lands, and Senator Vance is rapidly cutting down a portion of the trees and setting the ground to bearing crops.

Senator Payne's home is on Euclid avenue, Cleveland, and it is a part of the old farm that Payne's father-in-law left when he died. The old Payne homestead, in which the senstor lived for years, is a low, ridged roof building covered with vines, and this is now occupied by Mrs. Whitney's millionaire brother, Oliver. Senator Payne's house is a magnificent stone mansion elegantly furnished, and surrounded by land so valuable that you would need to have greenbacks enough to carpet it before you could purchase it. Senator Payne can afford it, however, for he is worth from \$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000. His daughter is married to a rich man and his only son living has a pile three or four times as big as his own.

Senator Ingalls lives at Atchison, Kan., and I am told that his present house is the one he moved into when he married. It was originally a story and a half residence, and Senator Ingalls has added to it from year to year till it now covers quite an area. It is situated in beautiful grounds upon a bluff overlooking Atchison and the river, and its interior is very comfortably and well furnished. It has a fine library, and is full of children from little golden-haired girls of 3 and 5 up to Ingalls' eldest son, who has just graduated from college. Mrs. Ingalls, the senator's wife, who is noted as one of the beautiful and accomplished women in senatorial circles, presides over it, and it is as pleasant a home as you will find anywhere. Not far out of Atchison there is a park of several acres which belongs to Senator Ingalls, and upon which, I understand, he intends to build some day.

Hominy Hill is the euphonious title of Garland's country seat, and though I have never seen it I am told it is a log cabin, away off in the woods near Little Rock, Ark. When Garland goes there he never allows himself to be bothered with mail or business, and he gave orders that his letters were not to be forwarded to him when he left for his six weeks' vacation last summer. The cabin it-self is a double log one, and its interior and surroundings are those of the forest primeval. He often has some of his friends come and see him while he is thus camping out, and the entertainment he gives them is shooting, fishing and the good stories for which he is famous. Senator Gorman has a farm in Maryland

not far from Washington. He keeps fine stock, and does not need to travel 100 miles to get to the capital or any part of his dis-

Governor Curtin lives at Bellfont, the little town in which he was born. He has a fine library, and his house contains many curios, which he has picked up during his life of foreign and American travel. He has, among other things, large and elegant portraits of the late car of Russia and of Prince Gortschakoff. When Curtin left Russia the emperor was very anxious to have him stay, but upon his saying that he was determined to go, he told Governor Curtin that he would like to give him a testimonial of his friendship. Governor Curtin replied that the laws of America prevented its foreign ministers from receiving gifts from rulers. The em-peror then said that he had a portrait of him-self painted by Bonnat which he had intended for his empress. "But," continued he, "I want to give it to you so that you may keep it in your family." Upon Governor Curtin telling him that if he gave it in his official capacity as minister it would have to go to the state department, he replied that he would wait until he got home and then send it to him with a letter, saying that it was for him. He did this and there is no piece of property in Curtin's possession which he

prizes more highly than this.
Secretary Endicott lives in Washington in Minister Pendleton's house. In Salem he occupies the Endicott mansion, on Essex street opposite Mouroe.

Windsor, Vt., and I have heard that his association with that state has come through his marriage with Miss Wardner, a Vermont He has a large number of children, and they tell a story how one of these, on hearing Mr. Evarts' favorite donkey bray dolefully during her father's absence, sympathetically said: "Poor thing! But, nursy, I am so glad that pape will be here Saturday, and then positions the little donkey woult be and then perhaps the little donkey won't be so lonesome." As I heard this story I wondered if she ever could have heard her father

delivering one of his 400-word sentences.

Senator Palmer's house at Washington is worth \$100,000. He also has a home in Detroit and a log cabin home out in the woods near that city. His log cabin is a big one, and he helped fell the trees and lay the logs which made it. There is a lake in front of it full of carp, and he delights in the fact that the Indian Chief Pontiac used to roam about in the woods which he now owns.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING.

How a Consumptive Lady Cured Night Sweats.

[Special Correspondence,]

New York, Aug. 9 .- "I tell you," said a gentleman with a taste for something new under the sun, "the days of drugs are gliding swiftly by. Doctors of medicine will be driven to agricultural pursuits. The contents of pharmacies will languish on the shelves; medical colleges will be turned into very different institutions, and the human race grow healthier, happier, stronger and wiser all the

I looked an interrogatory. "You want to know why, though you won't believe me when I tell you. Well, all these things will happen because the world is outgrowing old ways. It is turning its back on things that reach you through the stomach alone, and traveling more and more in the direction of things that take hold on the mind, or enter one through the medium of thought. Don't be afraid, I'm not going to emit a mind-cure sermon, but I have just heard something that makes me think in this train of thought."

I looked another interrogatory. He went on: "Well, my sister, Mrs. Kardic, has seemed to be fairly started on the road to the grave because of consumption. She had night sweats and every indication of that dreadful disease. She doctored, she traveled, but she grew no better. Indeed, we could see that she grew steadily worse. Somebody told her that she could cure the night sweats by setting a large pan of fresh water under her bed every night. Of course she laughed at the idea. People always do laugh at any remedy that involves neither trouble nor expense. No; she rather thought such a remedy an insult to her intelligence. Her daughter, however, thought everything worth trying, and slipped the pan of water under the bed without her mother knowing it. Curious, but that night she missed her usual sweat. And

every night thereafter when the pan was under the bed there was no sweat, "Then she was told and was greatly aston-ished and delighted. After that, when the water had not been changed, the sweats returned, though she did not know that the water had not been changed, so it couldn't have been the result of imagination. The sweats have been entirely stopped by this simwell. It's a simple thing, but I wish you would write it out in your newspaper le ters, for it may do sufferers good. The pan n ust be set under the middle of the hed, directly under the spine of the patient. Once, when Mrs. K. rolled over in her sleep on the side of the bed, away from the water, the sweats returned." ELLIS CLARMEL.



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And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots. All for sale on the most Reasoable Terms

Will Build Houses for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scrattered all over the city.

LAKE PARK HOTEL

MYERS' LAKE,

NEAR CANTON, OHIO.

Finest Summer Resort

PICNIC GROUNDS

In the State. We are prepared to make low rates for

EXCURSION PARTIES

by Railroads to Canton, and Street Cars and Steam Ferry to our place. Hotel rates as low as any will be fur-

nished on application. Bayliss & Heckert.

JOHN H. OCDEN. UNDERTAKER.



_ NewspaperAACHIVE®

West Side of Canal, Main Street,

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.

FARM TOPICS.

The Advantages to Farmers of Selling Cream-Value and Importance, of Root Crops.

The Profits of Biackberry Cultivation-Care of Pigs.

ADVANTAGES OF SELLING CREAM.

There are complaints in Iowa, Minnesota, and some other states where manufactories have been established for making butter from the cream raised by farmers at home that cows do not pay as well as when the entire milk is disposed of at the cheese factories or sent to large towns for sale to families. It is probably true that farmers do not receive as much money for the product of a dairy cow when only the cream is sold as when the entire milk is disposed of. It does not follow, however, that the cow is not quite as profitable to the owner. He has the skimmed milk at home, which he can use in raising calves or in feeding to pigs and fowls, and these in due time will bring in money. Besides, he is saved the trouble and expense of hauling all his milk to the factory or railway station. When a farmer is obliged to "catch an early train" or to meet the requirements of the managers of a cheese factory in relation to the time for the delivery of milk he must be up every morning "bright and early," and must make his trip, even over very bad roads, "rain or

Parties who devote their farms and cows exclusively to the production of milk find the most profit in selling it as soon as it is drawn and suitably cooled. The number of exclusively milk-producers, however, is comparatively small. To engage in the business of producing milk on an extensive scale requires considerable capital. A. large improved farm is needed to furnish pasture, fodder, and grain for the cows. Large and well-constructed barns are required to shelter them. A herd of fine cows must be purchased and the supply kept up from year to year, as the exclusive milkproducer raises no calves. A large amount of capital is needed to engage in a business of this kind, and this capital is not generally found among farmers living in the newly-settled states and territories. The business is well suited to a comparatively old and wellsettled portion of a country, where there are many quite wealthy farmers, and where persons to do milking can be readily obtained. It is not generally well suited to farmers who have their places to improve, perhaps to pay for, and who are desirous of raising calves.

It is generally more advantageous to the farmer of small means to sell his cream than the entire milk. It enables him to raise calves, which will furnish him cows that will take the place of those that become old and steers that can be converted into beef. It affords him an opportunity to combine grain production with stock-raising and the sale of cream. If a small farmer can keep ten good cows he can have the milking done by members of his own family, can derive money enough from the sale of cream to meet his current expenses, can raise ten calves each year, which will enable him to add to his herd of milch cows and give him steers to fatten. He will, besides, have time to raise grain and to devote considerable time to gardening and fruit-growing and improving his place. By making arrangements with his neighbors, who are pursuing a similar course, he can have his cream taken daily to the butter factory for a small sum. He can if he desires, soon put himself in a condition to engage in the production of milk on a large scale.—Chicago Times.

VALUE OF ROOT CROPS. The director of the Massachusetts agricultural experimental station says in his annual report: The importance quite generally conceded to the introduction of a liberal cultivation of root crops in a mixed farm management, wherever a deep soil and the general character of the climate favors their normal development, rests mainly on the following considerations: They furnish, if properly manured and cultivated, an exceptionally large quantity of valuable vegetable matter fit for fodder for various kinds of farm live stock, competing in this direction favorably with our best green fodder crops; and they pay well, on account of large returns for the necessary care bestowed upon them by a thorough, deep cultivation to meet success. The physical conditions of the soil, however favorably they may have been for the production of crops of a similar character, will suffer if year after year the same system of cultivation is carried out. Diversity in the mechanical treatment of the soil, and change of season for such treatment, can not otherwise but affect advantageously its mechanical condition and degree of its chemical disintegration, promoting thereby its fitness for retaining inherent plant food, as well as its power of turning to account atmospheric resources of plant growth. The roots of the same plants abstract their food, year after year from the same layer of soil, while a change of crops with reference to a different root system renders it possible to make all parts of the agricultural soil contribute in a desirable succession toward an economical production of the crops to be raised. Deep-rooting plants, like our prominent root crops, for this reason deserve a particular consideration in the planning of a rational system of rotation of crops. The fodder supplied by roots, although somewhat peculiar in its composition when compared with that obtained from many of our prominent fodder plants, where the upper part of the plants furnishes the main bulk, may, nevertheless, serve as a very valuable constituent in the diet of various kinds of farm live stock, when properly supplemented by oilcakes, grain, bran, hay, etc. The various kinds of roots usually raised on farms for feeding purposes differ essentially in regard to the amount of dry vegetable matter they contain. Turnips contain from 7 to 8 per cent; ordinary mangolds from 11 to 12 per cent; improved beets 16 per cent: carrots from 15 to 16 per cent; sugar beets from 18

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to 20 per cent of solids, or, in other

words, one ton of improved sugar beets

is equal to from two to two and one-

half tons of ordinary turnips, so far as

the amount of dry matter is concerned.

CULTIVATING BLACKBERRIES. In an essay published in the transac-

ciety, Mr. G. Cowing writes: A rich and well-drained clay soil is most favorable to the blackberry. On such a soil 1 have never known some of the most hardy sorts to be injured by the most intense cold, while I have seen them much injured or killed in more sterile ground. This does not accord with the belief of many who claim that a rich soil causes a rank growth which is easily winterkilled. Çultivation in autumn should be avoided, and the plants should be

allowed to rest and mature their wood. A deep and rich soil is necessary to the production of large and luscious fruit. To prevent the effects of drought, 1 regard a heavy mulch of leaves or straw as better than cultivation. The best wild blackberries are always found near brush heaps or rotten logs. In planting, the rows should be seven or eight feet apart. The plants should be two feet apart in the row, and I have found strong sucker plants to be quite as satisfactory as those from root-cuttings. 1 recently pruned some rows of the Taylor kind from sucker plants, transplanted 16 months before; they were generally 31 feet high, 3 feet across the top, and presented the deuse and compact appearance of a well-kept hedge. For pruning such a line of plants a grasshook or sickle is best. To save time and labor, it has often been my practice when planting blackberries to plant strawberries in rows with them and in rows midway between them. Some of my best strawberries this season were from plants set last year along with blackberries. All blackberry plants, when three feet high, should have their terminal buds nipped, to force them to throw out lateral shoots. A severe nipping is often necessary to produce a compact and sturdy growth capable of resisting strong wind. The berries should not be picked until sweet, nor oftener than twice a week if intended for a home market, nor after being picked should they be exposed to a burning sun, as such exposure will change their color from black to red, and give them a bitter flavor. But few varieties of blackberry worth of general cultivation have yet been tested. The Lawton, introduced about twenty-nine years ago, was the first generally cultivated. Kittatinny followed it, and proved slightly hardier and of better flavor, but very liable to rust, and not sufficiently hardy to be reliable in the west. Snyder, Taylor, and Wallace, all originating in Indiana, and Stone, from Wisconsin, have since been introduced and found to be the only sorts that can be profitably

MAXIMS IN BERRY CULTURE. All heavy crops are grown on rich

planted west of the Alleghanies and

north of the Ohio river. They are all

remarkably productive, vigorous, free

from disease, and of the most luscious

flavor. Snyder is the first to ripen, and

its earliness is a strong point in its favor; when grown on rich ground its

berries are above medium size.

Bonedust and ashes make fine berries. Measure the profit by the amount of Careful transplanting insures superior

growth. Moist earth and a cloudy day for

transplanting. The larger the plant the better the

Drying the roots is killing the plant. Ten plants well cared for are better

than one hundred ill used. Berries well picked and packed are half sold.

The cleaner the culture, the better the In hoeing, a stroke in time saves nine.

Shallow cultivation for mature plants. "If little labor, little are our gains, Man's fortune are according to his pains." -From E. D. Putney's Catalogue.

CARE OF PIGS. The less exercise a fattening animal takes, says Cassell, the quicker it will fatten, and feeding pigs should be confined within as small a space as is consistent with health and comfort. The only pigs that ought to have exercise ad lib. are boars and breeding-sows, and the young ones that are intended for these purposes. Confinement is against nature, and not conducive to health; but then obesity is a form of disease of degeneration of the system, and in the fattening of pigs there must be agreement between the cause and effect; in addition to which, it is well to complete the process in the shortest possible time. The floors on which fattening pigs should lie should be dry and clean, and the styes should be warm, though well ventilated. We think pigs are better without straw or other litter to lie on, particularly if they lie on boards. They always keep a clean corner to lie in when they have no litter, and if the corner is boarded they crowd on it close together, and are dry, clean, and comfortable, keeping each other warm; but when they have litter they are kept clean or dry only by a plentiful and frequent supply of it. The atmosphere of the place is certainly sweeter without the litter, for when straw becomes wet a slow ferment sets in and nauseous odors are evolved; in winter the litter may be useful to help in keeping the pigs warm, but in summer they are better without it, and in many case it only keeps warm the side they happen to lie on, which is always warm when the spot they lie on is dry and clean. Fattening pigs grow all the faster if they are washed once or twice a week and scrubbed with a brush each time, and they quickly learn to like it. This plan keeps the skin clean and its pores open and lice can not prosper. Some persons recommend that they should be "well groomed with a brush and linseed oil," which will clean the skin and kill the lice; but we prefer washing with water rather than oil, because it is cleaner and cheaper. Though commonly dirty when left to his own re-

set about it. Better Than Vacation.

sources, a pig really likes to be clean,

but he does not know himself how to

This is pre-eminently the vacation month, when thousands seek rest and recreation. But to those who suffer the depressing effects of summer debility, the disagreeable symptoms of scrofula, the tortures of biliousness, or sick headache, there is more pain than pleasure in leaving home. To such we say, give Hood's Sarsaparilla a trial. It will purify your blood, tone up and strengthen your body, expel every trace of ecrofula, correct biliousness, and positively cure dyspepsia or sick headache. Take if In an essay published in the transaction of the American Pomological so-vacation a thousand fold. Stifrm

AGRICULTURAL.

The Ohio State fair will be held, at Columbus, Aug. 30 to Sept. 3. The long drought in Northern Texas

was broken last week by a heavy rain. According to the Cincinnati Price Curent the area of corn is about seventy-five million acres, with prospects of an aver-

age crop.

The Northern Pacific railroad has sold two million acres of land at two dollars peracre, and has thirty-five million acres more to sell.

Of the 20,992,120 acres of land in this State, 4,436,852 acres are in woodland, 9,805,305 cultivated, 6,214,582 in pasture, and 535,281 lying waste.

Chicago elevators contain 7,750,561 bushels of wheat, 2,176,050 bushels of corn, 263,934 bushels of oats, 12,428 bushels of rye, and 23,504 bushels of barley total, 10,226,473 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 15,930,736 bushels a year

Farmers near New York now fill large market wagons with their produce, haul them to a railway train, and then load wagons, horses and all upon the cars and have them taken to the city that way. Then they are driven to the markets or commission merchants.

A Fort Worth, Texas, correspondent to the New Orleans Picayone says: Out of two hundred and twenty-three connties of Texas, cattle have died of starvation in not more than ten, and if any people have starved to death it has been because they did not ask for aid.

A meeting of the horticultural societies of Portage, Summit and Cuyahoga counties will be held in the Cleveland board of trade rooms Sept. 7 to 9. Convenient rooms have been secured for the display of fruits and flowers, and the most successful meeting ever held in Northern Ohio is anticipated.

The report of the Ohio Meteorological Bureau for June shows that the average rainfall of the month, over the whole State, was 3.53 inches. The least rainfall, 1.01 inches, was recorded at Cleveland. and the greatest, 9.44 inches, was at Hanging Rock, Lawrence county. The mean temperature of the month was 67.5 degrees, the lowest mean in four years. The highest temperature was 97.5 legrees, on the 14th, and the lowest 34 degrees, on the 4th.

Examine the harness on your workng team, and you will discover that blinds, check reins and cruppers are simply torturing contrivances, serving no useful purpose. Take them all off for the convenience of yourselves and the comfort of your horses. Keep the stable well ventilated and free from the strong ammonia, which is injurious to the eyes. Assist the animals to protect themselves against flies, feed regularly. hitch in the shade, and remember that the care which will give comfort to the lower animals will make them doubly profitable to their owners, aside from the humane bearing upon the subject.

The Auditor of State has just completed a tabulated statement showing the number of horses, cattle, mules, sheep and hogs in the State for 1885 and 1886 as follows, as returned by the Auditor's

o botorar committee		
,	1885.	1886.
Horses	726,108	725,814
Mules	21.386	24,378
Cattle	3.631.376	1,637,130
Sheep	4.823.922	4,277,463
Hogs	1 600 971	1 //95 973

It will be observed that nearly all the above classes of stock show a decrease from last year, that of sheep being the largest, namely 546,459 head. Hogs show a decrease of 5,598 head. Cattle alone show an increase to the number of 5,754

About one week ago Dr. Fair, district veterinary surgeon of the State live stock commission, visited Norwalk, to examine a horse supposed to be suffering from glanders. Before the doctor reached the town the horse had been disposed of and sent away some distance, and no trace could be found of him. It is well known that the owner was fully aware of the fact that his horse was glandered. and had been told so by men competent to judge. Another horse has since died that contracted the disease of the one in question. Now then, is there no law in the State of Ohio that will reach this particular case and punish the man who would be guilty of doing such an act? We understand that Dr. Fair has reported the matter to the live stock com-

mission.—Ohio Farmer. A writer in the New York Tribune says: I have tried during thirty years the plan of keeping up the soil by buying manure at the village and also by the purchase of commercial fertilizers, but some years ago abandoned them both as too expensive and determined that the farm must be self-perpetuating, to the extent of producing its own fertilizers, and I have been greatly pleased with the result. Now the system of farming which reduces the area under cultivation enables one to do this in two ways: first (and the cheapest and best), by growing crops which fertilize, and second, by raising stock to consume the straw, hay and grain, and give a large amount of manure. Under the system which I practise on my little farm of ninety acres we grow from ten to twenty acres of clover every year, which is neither cut nor pastured, but allowed to make all the growth it will from harvest until cold weather, and then is ploughed down. It usually makes a growth equal to that in the following June on fields pastured closely in the autumn, as is the almost universal practice of farmers, and after a careful comparison of its effect upon the soil I estimate its fertilizing value to average about twelve dollars per acre.

The Coal Business.

The reduced selling price of coal in all of the lake markets has badly demoralized the coal trade. This makes the effort to harmonize the interests of miners and mine operators all the harder. We fail to see where any good can be accomplished by this insane cutting of selling prices. Even now coal is being sold for less than the cost of production and transportation. This can only end in the bankrupting of many operators and in the starvation and degradation of our miners. No good can come of this continual fighting. The introduction of natural gas and mining machines has no doubt assisted in bringing about this condition of things, and it will require

the counseling of cool heads to ascertain

a way out of our present difficulties. At

present there is not sufficient consumption of coal to give our miners remuner ative employment. There is no likelihood of any change in this particular, because the producing power has increased more rapidly than consumption. We must sooner or later realize the fact that there are too many mines and too. many miners to be kept steadily employed, hence the sooner our miners turn their attention to other occupations and endeavor to earn a living in some other calling, the easier it will be to adjust the prices of selling and producing coal. The surplus labor in and around our mines has often been, and is now, being used to our disadvantage. Let those who

The Rod and Gun Club Shoot. The following score was made Friday

can secure other employment do so .-

afternoon on the range of the Massillon Gun Club.

Singles! Doubles

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Dobson	. 16	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	
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Borden	. 15	3	
liarpnack	16	G	
ShaufVogt	9	5	ì
rogt	7	5	
Mr. Dobson secured i	irst ho	nors on	

singles and Mr. Borden second. Mr Reed came out first on doubles.

A Mystery.

How the human system ever recovers from the bad effects of the nauseous medicines often liter ally poured into it for the suppositive relief of ally poured into it for the suppositive relief of dyspepsia, liver complaint, constination, rheumatism and other ailments, is a mystery. The mischief done by bad medicines is scarcely less than that caused by disease. If they who are weak, bilious, dyspeptic, constipated or rheumatic, would oftener be guided by the experience of invalids who have thoroughly tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, they would in every mistance obtain the speediest aid derivable from medication. This medicine is a scarching and at the same time a thoroughly safe remedy, derived from vegetable sources, and possessing, in consequence of its basis of pure spirits, properties as a medicinal stimulant not to be found in the fiery local bitters and stimulants often resorted the flery local bitters and stimulants often resorte to by the debilitated, dyspeptic and languid.

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bradford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; he had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since which time he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands whose lives have been saved by this Wonderful Discovery. Trial Bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's Drug Store.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Ill. says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters I feel it my duty to let sufering humanity knownt. Have had a run ning sore on my leg for eight years, my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg ampulated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters, and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and we'll." Electric Bitters are sold at 50c a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c, per box by Z, T Baltzly.

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator-the favorite home remedy—is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering, no injury from exposure after taking, no loss of time. It is the best preventive medicine, and safe to take, no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and in any ordinary disease will effect a speedy

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It s gnaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly,

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station D. New York

A WEAK BACK, with a weary, aching lameness over the hips, is a sign of dis eased kidneys. Use the best kidney curative known, which is Burdock Blood

-J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price, 75 cents and \$1.25. Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45tf

NERVE-LIFE AND VIGOR restored in men and women by using Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

DR. FREELAND, of the M.E. Church, says that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervous Debility and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists. MIDDLE-AGED MEN who lack vigor and vitality can be cured by Gilmore's Aromatic Wine. Sold by druggists.

JAMES SULLIVAN of Salem, Oregon

says he was cured of the Asthma by Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Sold by druggists, THE WIFE, MOTHER AND MAID who suffer from Female Weakness, will find Gilmore's Aromatic Wine a positive Sold by druggists.

ANSON HOUGH, of Blackberry, Ill. says he owes his life to Gilmore's Magnetic Elixir. Try it. Sold by druggists.

MR. A. HIGGINS, of Wyoming, N. Y.,

says he had the Piles for nearly 40 years, and was cured by using Gilmore's Pile Specific. Sold by druggists.
WHY WILL YOU SUFFER from Ague

and Malaria when Gilmore's Aromatic Wine will cure you? Sold by druggists... GILMORE'S NEURALGIA Ut RE is a positive cure for Neuralgia in the ace, side and stomach. Sold by druggists

JOON H. YATES, of Batavia, N. Y., "I cheerfully commend

It did new life and vigor send Through this weak frame of mine. It did for all my stomach ills More than the doctor and his pills. Sold by druggists. 45-1 yeow

Your AROMATIC WINE ;

A Novel Feature in Investments. The whole country after having under-

gone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and uninjured? Such a business, industry or corporation,

that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranche and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies

stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mort-gage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the Sterling... Easton Silver Creek Warwick Canal Fulton farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the milliontire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at bet-ter rates of interest than any bank will al-Navarre Justus Beach City The company issues certificates of indebt-

edness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway,

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly in stallments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock Kidds..... of the value of \$25. Those desiring to buy their bonds out-

right for eash can do so at 10 per cent. discount in \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle. the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent, upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Brondway, New York.—The N. Y. Finan-

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route The Great Thrugh Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY P., C. & St. L. and C. St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points

South & Southwest. The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland,

Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, toaving columbus on the fast Express at 3:55 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 10:30 p. v., St. Louis a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior

Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time-In effect Jane

20, 1886.									
GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH									
No. No.: No. 1. 27. 3.			No. No. 2. 28.		N 0.				
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Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday
Trains 7 and 8, known as the Orrville and Columbus accommodations, leave Orrville at 4:30 a. m. and at Cincinnati at 2:15 p. m.
Trains 7 and 8 leave Columbus at 4:30 p. m. arriving at Orrville at 8:45 p. m., connecting with P., F. W. & C. No. 4, for all points east.
For further information, address
E. C. JANES,
Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE. P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect June, 1886. Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows

CENTRAL TIME. GOING EAST Local Freight "

GOING WEST No. 3......Dai Local Freight.....Dai

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisbugh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New

York,

For time tables, rates of fare through tickets
and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio. †Daily except Sunday. except Monday.

E. A. FORD, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent JAMES MCCREA.

PITTSBURGH, PA. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache, Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Sheffield . Elyria

Cleveland

Belden Eharte York

Medina.

Grafton...... ly

Freewort 12 30 Butler 12 40 Clevenger 12 50 Holloway 12 50

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains. In offset May 30, 1886, until further notice. New Standard-90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS | No. 1. No. 3. S No. 5. | Accom.

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7.00

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* Trains stop on signal for passengers. All trains daily (Sundays excepted). CONNECTIONS. At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

Daily Line Steamers.
(1) A' Elvria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c..
(2) At Grafton with C. C. C. & L. Cy, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.
(3) At Sterling with A. & G. W. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.
(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus

(4) At Warwick with C. Mt. V. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.
(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.
(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marletta, Parkershurg.
(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocion and Zanesville.
At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Can'l Freight & Ticket Agent.

Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent, OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R. BETWEEN TOLEDO AND MARIETTA.

To take effect June 14, 1886. GOING SOUTH AND EAST. No. 5. No. 7. No. 9.8 No. 1.*

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*Daity. †Trains stop on signal only. †Train No. 8 runs daily from Orrville to Mon-oeville, and daily, except Sunday, from Bowerstown to Orrville. §Train No. 9 of Sunday will run 39 minutes late from Toledo to Monroeville, and 20 minutes late from Monroeville to Norwalk. This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstewn, connecting with the Pennsyl-vania System for all points East,

THROUGH CAR SERVICE.

Between Toledo, Cambridge and Marietta. and Bowerstown.
and Akron, Youngstown and
Pittsburgh. Chicage, Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
S. M. HALL, M. D. WOODFORD, Gen. Passenger Agt. Gen. Manager, JAS, M. HALL

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1868.] SAMUEL R. WEIRICH. EGBERT P. SKINNER.

PUBLISHED BY SKINNER & WEIRICH.

Opera House Block, MASSILLON, TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Six Months Three Months Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, AUGUST, 13, 1886.

GENERAL KEIFER having withdrawn the nomination of General Kennedy for Congress is assured.

The law requires railroads to light their tracks, and it did not exclude Massillon in its workings.

Washington his home after this fall. Our gain is Washington's loss. The broad streets of Massillon

were not designed to be disfigured with poles and wires. Down with he poles. electing the Democratic ticket this

Secretary of State. The manner in which a Democrat ic primary election is conducted is peculiar, In Stark county, for instance, no caucus is needed, and delegates get their names on the ticket by some happy-go-lucky route, known only to the successful candidate.

THE U. C. D. Club is encouraged by the number who have already subscribed toward the lecture course. But it ought not to be necessary to have to urge people to hurry up and put down their names, their self-interest should prompt them to do it. The lectures will not be delivered unless the guarantee sale is large enough to cover the expense. It is not a money making enterprise.

The Independent contains this week and will contain each succeeding week, a new department, designed more particularly for its country readers. It is desired that those for whom it is designed, will avail themselves of this column, and will contribute to it their experience in brief and acceptable form. A recognized place for the exchange of questions and answers between home people might certainly prove to be of value, and it depends to a great extent upon the reader to make it so.

The city New Philadelphia is building new water works, and expects to get its water from the Tuscarawas river. Yet nothing in the shape of a protest has been heard from New Philadelphia in regard to the corruption of the river by the straw board works at New Portage. It would seem as though water which but a few miles above Massillon kills fish, and makes the butter manufactured from the milk of cows that drink the water unmarketable, would be pretty poor stuff for New Philadelphia to drink, although twenty miles below. New Philadelphia should take an active part in the attempt now being made to have the river properly used.

It may seem rather trifling to say so much about poles of various kinds. but as there are rows of sixteen miles in length of telephone poles, one mile of telegraph poles, and fifteen miles of electric light poles right on our streets, beside those on the railroads, their looks and their disposition affect the appearance of the city to a considerable extent. The light lines must of necessity be on the streets, and the telephone wires should have been run up the alleys, but as no change can now be made, let the council at least pass an ordinance to have these corporations paint their poles, black from the ground up six feet, and the rest white. Plenty of paint goes a long way.

A few years ago when the waterworks and electric lighting system had just been completed at Akron. a celebration was observed, and with an immense crowd present there was much public rejoicing. The Massillon water works will be completed in midwinter but the electric lights will soon be going. In view of the happy manner in which every thing is moving along, it seems as though this city should give up a day or two to a good time. A free fair,

fairs, but rather more comprehensive, might be held in the parks, and a programme of music, and so on, arranged to be given on the streets, and a proper observance made of the present state of affairs and pleas. ant prospects for the future

A short time ago, in speaking of county work, a Commissioner had from above. the temerity to say that the people contracts for county work, and the board was not inclined to dispute the claim. An examination of the bids for the repairs on the court house show that this is very true, for every bidder is from Canton, and no one outside of that place knew that any such changes were contemplated. This is very nice for the Canton people, but the business men of other Mr. John R. McLean will make parts of the county are not inclined to agree with Commissioner Smith, and will demand that in the future a fair opportunity be given to them as well. The Independent does not, at this time, wish to say very much on the subject, but it certainly does not propose to see this board, elected by Henry Bohl has his doubts about | the people of the whole county, who pay the taxes in the county, discrimfall, and thinks John McBride stands | inate in favor of one community. a fair show of the nomination tor which happens to be the county seat. and the people thus discriminated against will remember such actions and will protest with more than words should they be repeated.

The Condition of the Tuscarawas River.

To the residents of this valley the action, or rather inaction, of the State board of health, the food commission and the fish commission is exasperating in the extreme. For years they have quietly submitted, and have seen the once fine fishing in the Tuscarawas destroyed, the water made unfit for use and so polluted that the cattle that drink it become but failed. Becoming a defaulter, he sick, and the butter churned from their milk unmarketable. Its condition is a public shame and a byword. This state of affairs, as is well known, is caused by the New Portage Straw Board Works emptying its waste into the river. To remedy it comes directly under the line of duty of the three boards men- paper. He did so, but printed this in the tioned, and quick and decisive work, is demanded, for the safety of the health of the people of this valley, and for the restoration of the stream | English and Spanish, and circulated alto its original condition. These straw board manufactories dot the State, corrupting its streams and menacing the lives of the people. Their owners are leagued together and will doubtless resist as long as there is any hope of retaining a valuable privilege. The state of the Tuscarawas river is the first to come before the board of health, and it being a test case its disposition should be quickly settled.

THE PLOOD OF 148

As Told by a Witness of the Accident. A generation and more has passed away since the occurrence alluded to, and few are left who were on the ground who can recall to memory the scenes and events of that fearful night, between the 22 and 23 of February, 1848. The writer from the position of his room in the upper story of the old home, was perhaps the first to see by the dim light of the waning moon the white snowy advance of the torrent as it rapidly measured its way down the valley close to the surface of the ground, filling it to both sides. In a few minutes we were out, and a little later the roadway, which then crossed the valley on Hill street, and spanned the stream by an arch, was obliterated, dissolved and swallowed by the black flood, which by this time filled the valley bank full, and was disgorging itself over the streets of the lower part of the town east of the canal, knee deep or more. Soon, very soon, as it seemed, the waters subsided to within their natural channel, the streets were freed, and we had begun to think the worst was over, when it was just now that the trouble was about to begin. The channel had become cleared by the washing out of the Tremont and Erie street fillings, and the water was rushing with concentrated energy.

A crash and a deep muffled sound was heard, and by the dim light of the moon a cloud of dust was seen rising from the brick warehouse, which was filled to the garret with flour and wheat, stored and awaiting shirment by canal with the opening season. The dismal, crashing sound, mingled with the angry roar of the water, continued; its rush was undermining the foundations both of the brick warehouse and the stone block, for it, too, had begun to tumble. and no one could tell who were caught in the ruins or in the flood

As the swift current continued to cut its way backward, the factory was reached, the southeast corner undermined and went with a crash into the seething waters; pier by pier followed, till finally one-third of the building was

Daylight opened upon a most dismal scene; the factory in rains, head tace partially destroyed, the tail race completely filled with a drift of sand and gravel; Tremont street was en irely cleaned out to the creek bittom; the

something on the plan of the Alliance | Tremont House wassaved by the arched culvert for the passage of the waters of the creek: nearly half of the Stone Block was gone, Erie street cut by a great, deep, ugly chasm, and not a vestige of the brick warehouse was to be seen, (it stood on what is now Loefler's lot); the canal was swept out clean, banks, bottom, and all: Walter Reed's tannery was saved from being washed away by a large tree lodging in front, thus diverting the current, although the front of the building was broken in by the force of water filled with wreckage

The watery avalanche continued its way, when, crossing the river of Canton expected to get all the and striking the opposite bank gonged quite a cut into its face. The banks of the river receiving the murky flood, with a swollen tide thence downward bore it harmlessly away. We might remark that at this time the enbankment of the Ft. Wayne railroad had not been constructed. Had it been it would have been served as those above it.

The embankment of the reservoir from whence all this trouble proceeded was three miles from town and constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications of the State engineer. At the breast of the dam the water was eleven feet in depth, and the heft of the water (so to speak) did not reach back very far, for the entire sheet extending eastward two miles covered but a shallow basin, and as mentioned, the great damage inflicted was during the early period of the flood.

GOV. RICE PRAISES MEXICO.

Cutting Rightfully Arrested.

Ex-Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, who has been visiting in Mexico for the last three months, came to New York on Tuesday night. He spent the greater part of his time in the City of Mexico but came back by way of El Paso, where he remained several days. According to Mr. Rice's statements, there is anything but a unanimous indorsement of the proposed action of our Government in the Cutting case among the people of El Paso and Texas generally. "No greater mistake could be made," he said yesterday, "than to suppose that everybody is for war down there. The better class of people—and by that I mean intelligent business men, lawyers, clergy and the like—are strongly opposed to any hostile

"What are the facts of the case?" he

was asked. "Well, according to the statements of the most prominent citizens of El Paso they are these: Cutting was a printer in El Paso. His reputation was not the crossed the river and started a sheet in Paso del Norte. A Mexican started another newspaper in opposition. This angered Cutting and he made a violent editorial attack upon his rival. The article was libelous in the extreme, according to the Mexican laws, and Cutting was arrested. The magistrate before whom he was arraigned treated him with great leniency, and let him off without payment of costs, on condition of his publishing a retraction in his smallest type possible and in the most obscure corner of his sheet. Then he went over to El Paso and got the Herald of that place to publish a card attacking the magistrate. This paper is printed in most as much in Mexico as in Texas Cutting took copies of this paper, containing the article against the justice, and personally distributed them in Paso del Norte. For this he was arrested and is still held.

"You think then that the Mexican government is in the right?"

'I think that if the same thing had happened up here, if a man belonging to this State had published a criminal libel against a New Jersey judge, he would be arrested as promptly by any court that had respect for itself."—N. Y. Tribunc.

To Advertisers.

Judicious advertisers are few and far between. A good one knows better than to invest double the money that it costs to advertise in a reputable newspaper that is read, in a sheet which, at the very best, claims to be no more than an advertising scheme. Fully appreciating this the publishers of the Independent have determined not to issue any such publications, believing that the INDE-PENDENT, which the people read at home, and the Opera House Programme, which they will read at the play, answers every requirement. In announcing the latter the publishers would call attention to the fact that this season at least two shows a week will occupy the Opera House, and all of them will be of the highest character. The reading matter will be carefully edited, and will contain all the news of the amusement world, as well as the programme of the evening.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Combines, in a manner peculiar to itself, the best blood-purifying and strengthening remedies of the vegetable kingdom. You will find this wonderful remedy effective where other medicines have failed. Try it now. It will purify your blood, regulate the digestion, and give new life and vigor to the entire body. "Hood's Sarsaparilla did me great good.

I was tired out from overwork, and it toned me up." MRS. G. E. SIMMONS, Cohoes, N. Y. "I suffered three years from blood poison, I took Hood's Sarsaparilla and think I am cured." MRS. M. J. DAVIS, Brockport, N. Y.

Purifies the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion: 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. Thomrson, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sursaparilla heats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

Watkins Bros. have made special reductions in prices in order to make room for a

DEPARTMENT

To be Added to their Store in Fifteen Days.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS and VELVETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CALICOES & LINEN

MARKED DOW

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces,

AT COST DURING THIS SALE.

Every buyer of Dry Goods should take advantage of this grand opportunity. See the bargains we are offering and you will be convinced you can save money by dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,

DRY GOODS I NOTIONS,

20 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

Very True.

Canton, when there has been a continual howl since her "claims" for the new Soldiers' and Sailors' Home were not

Newspapers in towns that applied for the Soldiers' State Home and got "left," are now mean enough to throw rocks in Fine Lace Curtains the form of insulting insinuations against the committeee which decided upon Sandusky, and particularly against Mr. I. F. Mack. Fortunately Mr. Mack's character is proof against these assaults. Sandusky is to be congratulated, and so are the old soldiers who are to have such a beautiful home.

Tired, Languid, Dull.

Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this senson. The depressing effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will give you untold wealth in health, a rength, & energy,

Attachment Notice.

Abraham Keller, Plaintiff, Before Thos, Black-vs Wm. Roberts, Defendant, Stark County, Ohio On the 28th day of July, 1886, said Justice of the Peace issued an order of attachment in the above action for \$102.50. ABRAHAM KELLER. Massillon, O., Aug. 4, 1886, 7-w3

Road Notice.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of Stark county, at their next regular session, praying for the alteration of a county road on the following line, to wit: Leading from Massillon to Youngstown Hill, where it intersects the line of Lawrence township on the southeastern boundary and township on the southeastern boundary and traversing the southwestern corner of the farm owned by John Jacobs until it strikes the dividing line between the said John Jacobs and Philip A. Young to the south line of the above named road.

May 20 A. D. 1888 May 30, A. D. 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

REAL ESTATE

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Stark county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public anction, on August 28th, 1886, at i s'clock p. m., upon the premises, the following described real estate, situated in the city of Massillon, county of Stark, and State of Ohio, to wit: Lot number 485, in the town of Kendall, in said city of Massillon, appraised at \$333; lot 436 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at \$63; lot No 437 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at \$390; lot No. 359 in said town of Kendall, now said city of Massillon, appraised at \$1,066. Terms of sale: One-third cash on day of sale: one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale, with interest. The deferred payments to be secured by mortgage upon the premises sold. In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court sale, with interest—The deferred payments at secured by mortgage upon the vremises sold.

CHARLES BREHM.

Administrator of the estate of Adam Brehm.

Willison & Garrett, attorneys for administrator.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY

No 2 East Tremont St., and basement of Minich's No 2 East 4 remone set, and measurement building. East Main street, will be pleased to show the public the finest work ever produced in his line. One call will convince you of his fine

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

In this way the Commercial Gazette hits such papers as those published in A.J. Humberger & Son.

SPECIALTIES.

- Embroideries
- Dress Goods
- Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bargains we can show you

in Hosiery.

FURNITURE!

desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

Parior Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Tables, Lounges

SPRING BEDS. Husk and

Sea Crass Mattrosses and the original Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

MOUNT UNION COLLEGE, A good school to Literary, Normal Business and Musical education. Building 20 minutes drive from Alliance Station, O. Tele phone 77. Persons thinking of going away to schools should by all means send for our catalogue. Correspondence solicited. Address Prop. JOSEPH L. SHUNE, A. M., Secretary, Mt. Union, Stark county, Ohio. 42-ty*

H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store



STOVES, RANGES.

House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St, - - MASSILLON.

JOHN BAKER THOMPSON.

Caterer and

Confectioner.

Ice Cream and Lemon Sh ebet

Is prepared to fill and deliver

In Bricks and Molds.

The superiority of Thompson's ices is well established, and he has every facility for conducting the business properly. At his establishment

Soda Water & Lemonade

are dispensed and an Ice Cream Parlor is Attached.

Order by telephone.

42 East Main Street.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen. 37-tf

... NewspaperAACHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Subscribe for the lecture course.

There will be services in the basement of St. Timothy's church next Sunday.

As a starter the Opera House is getting such a scrubbing as it has rarely if

Canal Dover has had another visit from a Boston representative of the Bell Telephone Company. The well-deserved reputation of the

Harmonia Band seems to be fast extending in every direction. The absence of the usual county letter

is because there is nothing of interest going on at the court house. There will be communion service, with

baptism of children, at the U. B. church

next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock. Fifty-three persons, nearly all adults, were received into full membership in the First Methodist church on Sunday

Strangers are learning now that the amusements and social pleasures to be had in Massillon are equal to those of

Massillon is the Mecca of the circuses this year. Uncle John Robinson will silver spoons. bring his here Sept. 4, and Uncle John and his three boys have one of the best on the road, too.

The W. C. T. U. of Massillon intend to circulate a petition praying the council to submit to vote the saloon question. They are greatly encouraged by the success of Alliance on Saturday.

Few cities of the size of Massillon have an opportunity to listen to such people as Joseph Cook, Robert Burdette, Kate Field, General Lew Wallace, Dr. Vincent and Prof. Swing for a dollar and a half.

The Burr Robbins circus came Tuesday, and brought a big crowd with them, but the parade was so unattractive that not many got inside the tents. The performance was very fair.

G. W. Hall, of Navarre, withdrew from the canvass for Sheriff and thereby increases the chances of R. B. Crawford for the nomination. No better man could fill the office than that tried and true veteran.—Alliance Standard.

The West Virginia Exposition and State Fair will be held Sept. 6 to 11, at Wheeling, W. Va. Arrangements have been made for the grandest fair that ever has been held in the Ohio Valley. The advertisement appears in another column.

Public spirited people should bear in mind that the subscription sale of tickets for the U.C.D. Club's lecture course must be large enough to guarantee expenses or their plans will not be carried out. The sheet may be seen at J. V. R

Ira W. Fisher, received at the Ohio penitentiary at Columbus from Massil. lon, June 30, 1885, on a two years' sentence for embezzling the Central Union Telephone Company, was paroled Saturday. The parole will take effect on the 16th inst.

It would be the proper thing for the committee in charge, to bring the plats of the halls in the Stark county fair ground to Massillon and Alliance on certain days, and give an opportunity to the merchants of those places to secure spaces for exhibits, since it is called the Stark County Fair.

With an excursion laid out for every day next week, a big circus in September, a State bicycle meet a few days later. two shows a week during the winter, and a lecture course promised of unusual merit, to say nothing of other entertainments unknown now to be sandwiched in, Massillon cannot complain of lack of amusement.

A company with a capital stock of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars has been organized by Colonel Budd, of Iowa, now in Massillon, about half of which is owned in Massillon, Messrs. M. W. Wilson and C: Russell being largely interested. The company controls one thousand acres of Iowa land, underlaid with many veins of good coal.

The Independent is greatly indebted to Prof. E. A. Jones for a copy of the San Francisco Call of August 3. On that day a special Grand Army edition was published consisting of twenty-eight pages. It contained sketches of the lives of all the prominent visitors, and a complete and well-written history of the war. It is certainly a remarkable work, and will be valued as a souvenir.

A treat rarely afforded to the people of any part of Ohio is offered by the new management of the Opera House, to take place January 29. The McCaull Opera Company, which created such a furore in the famous Casine, in New York, will visit five Ohio cities, one of which is Massillon. This is by all odds the finest light opera troupe in America; being immensely superior to the celebrated Boston Ideals. Just what work they will present is not yet known, the simple announcement of their coming, with some thirty fine vocalists and a fine orchestra of about fifteen pieces, is sufficient for the present.

.The Schuyler Company and the Central Union Telephone Company have compromised what promised at one time to to be a fight over the location of the electric light wires. Manager Adams

wished to run his poles up on the south side of Main street, to which Manager Carney objected, as it would interfere with the working of instruments after night. It was decided that the electric light wires should go up through the first alley south of Main street and loop into Main street, making a return circuit. Other agreements with respect to other parts of the city have been made.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the M. E. Church called for a dime social to be held at the parsonage on Monday evening, which proved a great success and a complete, amazing and very grateful surpris to pastor Rev. W. C. Wilson and his family. They had supposed it to be a farewell visit to the old parsonage, which is about to be removed and give place to the new, and so could not well understand the drift of the speech of Mr. Jos. Corns in its incipient stages until it dawned upon them that this was not so much a visit of farewell to the old parsonage as to the departing pastor's family, who must soon remove to another charge. Mr. Corns then presented, on behalf of the church, in token of affection and esteem, a complete set of solid silver ware, beautifully engraved and inscribed. The pastor made, though somewhat dazed, a brief and appropriate response. This gift is all the more appropriate and opportune as a few months ago the parsonage was burglarized of its

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Theodore Ackeret is taking a vacation. Mr. Daniel Hemperly is visiting friends n Indiana.

Mrs. Dangler and danghters are at Camp Chippewa.

Mr. and Mrs. Eli B. Leighley have returned from their western trip.

Miss Ella Allen, of Massillon, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. L. Soilman.—Re-

Mr. Peter Bowman, a student of Wilberforce, is the guest of his aunt, Mrs. George Bowman.

Miss Sarah Bowman will leave Wednesday, for Springfield, O., there to spend the remainder of her vacation.

Misses Mary and Hannah Bowman, left Saturday on a trip through the southern part of Ohio and Virginia.

Miss Ada Ulman, of Massillon, is visiting her grandmother and the family of H. H. Whiteraft .- Carroll Chronicle.

Anonymous communications on social events will not be given more consideration than anonymous contributions on serious matters.

James R. Dunn, of Massillon, and his brother-in-law, Rev. Putnam, of Mt. Vernon, spent Wednesday night last in New Philadelphia. They were driving through from Mt. Vernon to Massillon by way of Coshocton and New Philadelphia.—New Philadelphia Advocate.

upon her birthday, August 9, by a manifestation of good will on the part of her friends and relatives, in the shape of some elegant precents, and they are to be congratulated for having planned and carried out their arrangements so

Captain S. B. Watts, of Meridian, Miss., the Confederate captain, whose letter to Captain S. M. Knapp, of Massillon, was first published in this paper a week ago, arrived Wednesday to attend the reunion of the 104th O. V. I., at Meyer's Lake. The veterans are showing him every attention, and the return of his captured sword yesterday afternoon was regarded as the most interesting event of the reunion.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

Harvest Excurursions to the West,

Excursion tickets to all land points in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Nebraska, Texas, Minnesota and Dakota, will be sold by the Pennsylvania Lines west of rate will not be more than one fare for round trip. Residents of the interior States have never had a better opportunity to visit the grain and grazing lands of the Southwest, West and Northwest. For full information call upon or address any Passenger or Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Company; Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad Compuny.

The average speed of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania road between Jersey City and Chicago is thirty-six and eight hundreths miles per hour.

Says the *Leader:* Several citizens of Zanesville, directors of the projected coal road extending from Zanesville to Newcomerstown, Tuscarawas county were in the city a day or two ago in the interest of the road. There purpose was to secure some means of reaching Cleveland, and therefore opening up to this city another coal field. The coal lands through which it is proposed to extend the road are entirely new The vein is four and a half feet thick, and the road would make accessible a tract twentyone miles in length and eight in width A scheme by which this line may be brought to Cleveland is to unite its construction with that of the Cleveland Southern. If the route finally selected by this latter project be the most eastery one considered, this will be feasible but the line has not yet been decided.

The most easterly route considered strikes Dalton, only a few miles to the west of Massillon, and of course if it is the idea to have the line located as much to the east as possible, it would be to the advantage of the company to have this city as one of its stations. Massillon is on an air line between Cleveland and

The Glass Works of Wetherald & Wells are Burned.

Property is Destroyed and Almost Nothing Saved.

in Thirty Minutes \$40,000 Worth of

Fortunately the Firm is Fully Pro tected by Insurance, and will Rebuild at Ouce.

Just before the clock struck twelve on Wednesday morning the screeching of a dozen whistles and the clanging of the fire bell foretold that the fire was of more than ordinary moment. Once on the street, a huge column of smoke was answer enough to the natural question, and the crowd, fearful of a terrible calamity, rushed toward the window glass works of Wetherald & Wells. Well they might be afraid. The works themselves, in which was carried on one of the most important industries of the city were known to be all of frame, the hollow ware glass works of Reed & Co were a few hundred feet to the north, the Massillon Paper Mills, the yards of which were stocked with great piles of straw, were a few hundred feet to the south, lumber piles belonging to Russell & Co. were directly east, and behind them the main building of that firm, a long trestte across the river was but a few feet to the west, and railroad switches connected them all together. The wind blew from the northwest, and it looked to the observer as though a terrible conflagration could not be averted.

It was all so quick that by the time the engine was on hand the whole works were a mass of flames, and the streams of water thrown upon them seemed to whet their appetite. The firemen worked with a will, and devoted themselves to saving surrounding buildings.

The main building, which was conspicuous from all parts of town, and which stretched up nearly a hundred feet in the air, was a fearful but beautiful sight. The draft that caught whole boards and tossed them hundreds of feet high, carried up also a solid flame two hundred feet while a great cloud of black smoke shot up still higher, and the roar could be heard a long way off. The shingles and boarding were quickly eaten away, and for a few minutes, the red skeleton preserved its shape. Then one of the supports tottered, and with a crash, it fell within itself. The flames spread to the outbuildings, and the sparks leaped across the canal. Anxiously the crowd gazed at Russell's shops. All available hose was being used to keep the roofs wet, but never theless the alarm was given that the old stable was on fire! The frightened employes who had been standing around ran with a will, but fortunately, the alarm was false or else it was only a little spark. The wind caught the flames and bent them toward the paper mill. Mrs. Moses Clay was greatly surprised | There every body was at work, but they were not to be taken this time, and the wind seemed to carry the flying embers in a different direction. The barn behind the brick dwelling house, in which were stored some forty new pots, broke out. Then attention was concentrated on the brick, and the valuable uable pots were saved. All this occurred in a short time, for twenty minutes after the alarm was given, the conflagration began to subside. The whole of the fire department worked until four o'clock however, and today 25,000 square feet of black smoking ruins, remain to tell of the big buildings that stood there a few hours before. There may have been more disastrous fires, but rarely one took such a short time to reach its height. Every minute brought the destruction of one thousand dollars

worth of property. HOW DID IT HAPPEN?

That is a question which will probably never be answered satisfactorily. At the time the watchman was on the grounds, but in another part of the works. The fiames were first seen on the roof, above the office, which occupies a corner of the packing room, a few feet from the W. & L. E. main track. The theory most gen-Pittsburg, on Aug. 17, and Sept. 21. The erally accepted is that a shifting engine on the W. & L. E. road furnished the first spark, but Agent Edgar questions this, as the engine had not been about there for some time before. Mr. John Silk, who was probably the first to notice the burning buildings, thinks that it commenced inside. When he first looked the blaze was very small, but be fore he had time to move a car load of paper to a place of safety the whole build ing was a mass of fire.

THE DAMAGE.

To speak in round figures the damage amounts to \$45,000. Everything is de stroyed beyond repair, even the main furnace. The horses and carriages were saved, also the office effects. The safe was surrounded by fire but stood the test well. It had cooled sufficiently yesterday afternoon to be opened. In it all the valuable books and papers were stored, many of which would have wrought great injury to the firm if destroyed. They were all intact and had not suffered the slightest damage. One car belonging to the C., L. & W. railroad was burned, and a great many ties were ruined.

THE INSURANCE.

Some most remarkable rumors are caught flying around concerning the insurance. The most striking one is that thirty thousand dollars of it expired Wednesday noon, ten minutes after the alarm was sounded. The truth is that the buildings are all insured in first-class companies, and that none of the policies had lapsed. There was \$28 000 on the buildings. The only thing over-insured was the stock, which, of course is constantly changing, and is estimated by Mr. Wells to have been worth nine thousand dollars. They usually have twenty-five thousand dollars' worth on hand. The adjusters will be here next week and as the loss is so complete the settlement will be satisfactory all around. The en-

tire line was carried by Mr. E. L. Arnold, and was distributed as follows: IN ASHES!

North British and Mercantile nsurance Company of North America..... German American Union of Philadelphia . Vestchester National German...

The best of all is, and let it go in, in big type THEY WILL REBUILD AT ONCE. Said Mr. Wetherald in the hearing of the writer, even before the climax had been reached. "We will be running in two months and a half." It is unnecessary to add more. When Mr. Wetherald makes a statement like that, every one knows that such will be the case. The Independent takes great pleasure in being able to repeat, reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the works will be rebuilt at once.

PERTINENT TO THE SUBJECT.

Messrs. Wetherald & Wells moved from Bellaire to Massillon two years ago and erected their factories, which ran almost continually until destroyed. They were felt to be a great addition to the town when secured, and such has indeed been the case. They gradually increased their capacity, and this summer had put the plant in running order, and had added many new pots. They were ready to light the fires September when the glass-blowers' vacation ends, and by this fire will be delayed a month and a half, thus straining the resources of the hands considerably.

But though a fire is always a misforsune, there seems to be redeeming features about every thing, and so in this. For these new buildings will be paid for by foreign capital, and will give employment to a great many mechanics, and if the accident pinches in one direction, it does good in another. The experience of Wednesday will be of use to the firm, and a better plant than ever may be exected. Mr. Wetherald

says he is done with shingle roofs forever. In the loss which the firm and the employes have suffered they have the sympathy and hearty good wishes of the entire town, whose people are gratified beyond measure to know that in a pecuniary way they will not suffer very heavily, and that they are to remain in Massillon, not only because of the business they create, but because as citizens we could not afford to lose them.

LABOR STATISTICS.

Interesting Cullings from the Ohio La bor Commissi mer's Report:

It is with no little interest that the report of Mr. McHugh, the Commission er of Labor, has been examined, and if it is not full in every respect it is in great part owing to the pitiful appropriation given the department in 1885, which was only fifteen hundred dollars. Taking into consideration that Ohio has 20,699 establishments, employing 183,600 persons, this is an extremely small allowance, and not in proportion with the funds given to other not more useful departments.

Some of the difficulties in securing information are very well expressed by the Commissioner:

"We were aware of the extreme difficulty of obtaining information from individuals, that so embarassed our predecessors, but we reasoned that organized labor (for whose benefit and at whose demand the Bureau was created), would hasten to aid, in promptly furnishing information when politely asked for it. | published by order of the State. We confess we were disappointed at the

After three months of waiting and three separate sets of postal cards sent, out of 437 sent we succeeded in getting back one hundred and fifty (150), and some of these utterly useless for statistical purposes or for conveying informa-

Some of the secretaries were promptness itself; to them, we tender our heartfeit thanks. Some excused themselves on the ground, "the depression in business left their members so scattered that they were unable to send the desired information;" to these we tender our sympathy. Some refused on the ground that the Bureau did not "adopt their advice on information previously sent;" to these we tender our pity Some did not even have the courtesy to acknowledge the receipts of the circular, but kept the stamp on the return envelope; these, we leave to the tender mercies of their own conscience."

The compiler has given no attention whatever to unorganized labor, and this defect is to be regretted, as tables describing their condition would have at least, been of value for comparison.

Glancing over the almost confusing number of tables one can pick out many facts of especial interest in this part of the State.

The union cigar makers of Massillon earn on an average \$550 a year, the few in Canton and Akron \$450 each. The average earnings of the Massillon cigar makers are more than those of any other city mentioned in the report, being fifty dollars more than the average earnings at Urbana, the second city on the list. The figures are based on returns made in 1885. That year, the average expense of keeping each cigarmaker's family comprising 4.8 persons, was \$507.51. and as the average earnings throughout the State were only \$393.84, it will be seen that Massillon was the only city in the State where the average wages, more than covered the average expenss. In 1885 the miners of Chapman aver-

aged only \$250, against \$712 averaged in Bridgeport, the first city on the list. The statements of manufacturers show

that in 1884 the agricultural works of Stark county made 2,500 tons of castings, and only 2,000 tons in 1885. The total amount of wages paid for making these castings was in 1884, \$45,000, and the C. F. VON KANEL,

ANNOUNCE TO THE PEOPLE

MASSILLON AND VICINITY. That he has taken the agency for the celebrated

WATCH.

Which he will highly recommend as a first-class watch. In connection with the same you will find all other leading watches, which will be sold at the lowest

A handsome line of Jewelry, Silverware, Gold Head Canes, Etc., will always be found in stock. C. F. VON KANEL No. 5 West Main Street.

value of the product was placed at \$225, 000. In:1885 the total wages amounted to \$36,000, and the value of the product was \$150,000. In 1884, when goods to the amount of \$225,000 were made, but 71 hands were employed, yet in 1885. when the value of the goods was only \$150,000, 73, or two men more were employed. The total paid for raw material in 1884 was \$70,000, and for 1885 it was \$45,000.

Columbus

Two hundred and twenty-three answers were received to certain questions. Among them was, "Did you run in debt in 1885?" The Independent man, from the table of answers, found that of the 223, only 92 ran in debt, most the re maining 131 having laid up money. So that notwithstanding that the question, What are the causes of the present depression in business," is very frequently met with in the book, the real condition of Ohio workmen, as considered from this authority only, does not

seem in 1885 to have been very bad.

A long list of answers to the questions quoted above is given, in which the ridiculous figures very often. The following are the views of persons from this vicinity: A Stark county coal operator: Lack of confidence in business circles, and not enough currency in circulation." A Massillon machinist: "The failure of the wheat crop and over-production are the causes." A Canal-Fulton blacksmith: "The depression in our business is due to the unsettled condition of the coal trade which, when brisk, gives us work the whole year." A Canton machinist: "The depression in business is caused by a tacit understanding or conspiracy among politicians and our business men to put upon labor the burdens

A great deal of space is given to forign statistics, but as the weak spots in the book are rather more because of the failure of workingmen themselves to answer the questions, they are more to be blamed than the compiler. There is no question but that the work is more valuable than two-thirds of the matter

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Remember the K. of P. excursion to High Bridge Glens and Caves next | Huron or Vermillion. Tuesday, August 17. The first annual picnic and reunion

under the auspices of the Massillon Trades and Labor Assemby will be held at the old fair grounds, on the West Side, on Thursday, August 19. The sports on the ground will consist of a bicycle race, a fat man's race, foot races, a shooting match (open to any Perry township marksman), sack races, dancing, etc. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. The Harmonia Band will be present and give several concerts.

The meeting of the executive boards of the Miners' Union and the miners' branch of the Knights of Labor was continued to-day. The preliminaries for merging the different unions into the Knights of Labor were completed, and a resolution adopted recommending the change to the State convention of miners to be held in this city in January next. This is in a line of a general movement all over the United States to bring about a union with the Knights.—Leader.

The Massillon Trades and Labor Assembly, and the Miners' Association will each have big picnics this year, and they will both be immense affairs. The Chapman reunion has been held annually for several years. Why would it not be well for these organizations to become a little more ambitious, and organize some sort of a Tuscarawas Valley fair, making a display of the varied resources of this region. Just some such enterprise is needed near Massillon, and would meet with hearty encouragement.

The following sketch of a near-home man is taken from the big Grand Army edition of the San Francisco Call:

E. F. TAGGART-Assistant Adjutant General, was but sixteen years of age when, in 1862, he enlisted at Wooster, Ohio, in Company I, One Hundred and Second Ohio Regiment, He served with his regiment until captured at Athens, Ala., September 24, 1864. After being confined at Cahawba, Macon and exposure that he weighed but sixty-three fested an interest in military affairs, and I goers will find it an excellent medium.

has been for eleven years a member of the Ohio National Guard. For five years he was First Lieutenant of Company B. Akron City Guards, and since September , 1881, he has been Adjutant of the Eighth Regiment.

The Saturday Primaries.

The result of the primary election last Saturday shows on the Republican side that the following have been nominated:

Sheriff-Richard B. Crawford. Auditor-William Britton. Clerk of Court-Philo P. Bust. Coroner—George B. Cock.

Infirmary Director—T. T. Arnold.

Surveyor-Reuben Z. Wise. The result as to the nomination for Commissioner is not yet known. Henry Shafer, of Alliance, is at present ten votes ahead with one precinct of Tusca rawas township to hear from. It is thought that no votes were cast there owing to not having any nekets. Should there have been any voting done Archibald Hanna is nominated as that is his

township.
The Democrats nominate their candidates in convention, the delegates to which were selected Saturday. It is believed, however, that the result is practically settled and this ticket will go to the field:

Sheriff—Dr. Augustus Leininger. Clerk of Courts-John McGregor. Auditor-P. L. Manley. Commissioner-Alonzo Smith. Surveyor-William II. Martin. Infirmary Director-Joseph Mandru. Coroner-S. A. Conklin

Sage's Grove .

Sage's Grove, near Huron, Ohio, one

mile east of the W. & L. E. R. R. Depot and fronting on Lake Erie, is now open to the public and accommodations are ample for parties of every description; Sunday school picnics, church excursions, society gatherings and private pleasure parties may all be comfortably provided at this popular place of resort. Boating, swings, hammocks, croquet and is one of the finest on the lake, and the well water is splendid. A fine steam yacht and innumerable sail boats can bo enjoyed at any time. Persons wishing to camp out will find the place very attractive, and with every convenience close at hand. There is no better, safer, or more delightful resort in this locality than Sage's Grove. N. Wagner and Wm. Krapp are the proprietors, and will do all in their, power to make it pleasant for those who visit the grove. Low rates will be made on the Wheeling R. R. to parties. Any one desiring further information can address the proprietors at

FOR SALE OR RENT.

POR SALE—A house and lot on Grove's out lots, two miles and a half west of Massillon. House of four rooms, good water, and half an acre of Inquire of John Wilson, box 41, Massillon, Ohio.

GRIST MILL-A first-class seven ran merchant and custom steam mill, one set Rolls for bran, situated in the heart of the city of Massillon, O. Good trade good location, shipping facilities good by four railroads through the city. Address, I. N. Doxsee, postoffice box

TARM OF 136 ACRES-A very desir-Lable farm containing 136 acres, located in Tuscarawas county, one mile west of Stillwater Station, on the C., L. & W. Ry. A five-foot vein of coal underlies almost the entire farm. Will sell very cheap. For further information call on or address A. F. Words, No. 46 South Eric Street, Massillon, O.

WANTED.

WANTED-CANVASSER-A first-class canvasser, pentleman preferred, to canvass Massillon, and the other towns and country of Stark county. A liberal commission will be paid. Address, Lockbox 128, Massillon.

Remember that Dielhenn Bros. sc. 1 he reliable Bohsemeem Spices. 8-3toew Balfour & Richards make to order and

will rent tents of all kinds, and will manufacture awnings of all sizes. Inquire of J. V. R. Skinner. One pound best Baking Powder and a chance on a \$75.00 Fine Cabinet Sing-

er Sewing Machine given to every pur-

chaser of \$10,00 in goods from our gro-

cery store. BRECKEL & BRIEDER. Call and see the new designs in jewelery just received at C. F. Von Kanel's. A full line of gold head canes at C. F.

Von Kanel'a The Opera House programme reason of 1886-87 will be published by SEin-

ner & Weirich. It will be a first class Andersonville he was released April 28, | amusement paper, issued weekly. It will be 1865, so emaciated from starvation and the official programme, and will be the only one permitted to be circulated in the Opera pounds. Having been mustered out at House. The prospectus will soon be issued, the close of the war, he has still mani- and admertisers who desire to reach the play-

.. NewspaperAACHIVE®

"SELF OR BEARER."

BY WALTER BESANT.

Anchor of "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," "The Captain's Room," Etc.

Dick sighed heavily. "I wish the task had been intrusted to another men. First I thought of going to, Calista and telling her everything. Norah is her sister, so that it seemed hest to tell you all myself. Perhaps Calista may be spared the pain of ever learning this dreadful thing. As for the actual forger, I cannot yet speak. But I have proofs as to the presentation of two checks out of the

"Proofs? Nothing but the clearest proofs will satisfy me!

"You shall be satisfied, then. What do you think of this for one proof? The girl described by the bank clerk as having presented one of the checks was Norah herself. For proof send for the clerk when she is here He will be able to identify her, I dare say. That is my first proof Now for the second: The young gentleman who presented and cashed the check last Thursday at one o'clock was no other than her brother, young Hyacinth Cronau-Daifodil. He must have gone to the bank just before one o'clock, because he came here a few minutes after one, and we went out to dinner together. We went to Cro by Hall and sat there till two. The clerk, you know, gave one o'clock as the hour. I have no doubt but he will identify Daffodil as well. It will be perfectly easy. "The checks may have been given to

"By the actual forger? Very possible. But in this case unlikely. Because who would do it for them?"

"Go on." The case was getting blacker. "As regards the character of Daff-Imean Hyacinth-for steadiness, I am afraid we cannot say much. He is, as you know perhaps, at University College hospital, and he belongs to a fast set. They p'ay billiards, smoke together, have parties in each other's rooms, and go to theatres and music halls' -all this was strictly true, and yet--poor Daffodil!-"worse still, he goes to a gaming den. It is a place open every evening for playing baccarat and every kind of gambling game. I dare say, when they do nothing else they play pitch and toss. I remembered your recommendation to use every means in order to find out the truth, and I went with him. We went twice last week." This also, as we know, was literally true. "I have also learned that he is in money difficulties." Duffodil had shown Dick a letter from his tailor intimating that something on account would be desirable. "Altogether, I think my theory will prove mght-Norah took the cheeks with a view to holp her brother. Of course she knows very well your custom of drawing twelve pound checks for private purposes. Therefore she filled these up for that amount, confident that they would then pass without suspicion, and might even escape your notice. She unitated your signature; and she gave them every one to her brother, except that which she cashed herself, presumably also for him. Lam quite sure she did it for her brother. Whether he knows how she got the checks whether he stands in with her, I cannot tell. That will be seen when he is confronted with the bank clerk and charged with presenting the cheek. You will judge by what he replies to the charge."

"Has the girl a lover" "She has been engaged for the last week or so only." "Who is the man?"

"His name is Hugh Aquila He is resident medical officer at the Children's Hospital. I was at school with him. But you need not inquire about him. He has got nothing to do with it."

"How do you know that?" "Because his mother has money. Mme. Aquila was a professional singer, who made money and retired from the profession. Besides, he thinks about nothing but his work. He has as much money as he wants, and he never was in debt or any trouble. Why should be stand in!"

"He is not a man who bets and gambles?" "Not at all."

"Humph. Give me the paper. There's a nest of villainy somewhere about the place.' Dick folded it neatly, and handed it over with the air of the undertaker's man handing the gloves at a funeral.

"Of course you are prepared to swear to this statement?" "Certainly." This with perfectly steady

eyes. "Of course I trust it will not be neces-

"Very well. There remains the man who presented the three clecks. I have not yet laid my hands upon him. No doubt if Norah confesses, she will tell you who he is. If not, you have enough to satisfy you."

"I have enough when I have all Go now -or stay-where are the checks and the sheck book that I left in your hands?"

"They are locked up in my private drawer m the other room. I will get them." He vanished, but returned in a moment. "They are gone!" he cried. "The checks are gone?"

"Gone!" "They are gone! On Saturday I left them in my private drawer. Now they are gone."

"Was the drawer locked?" "It is always locked. Here is the key which has just unlocked it. Indeed, I am

sure they were in the drawer on Saturday." Mr. Murridge went into the outer office. The private drawer contained nothing but a few unimportant papers. The drawer, indeed, might just as well have been unlocked, for the forged checks and the check book, which Dick said were left there on Saturday, had disappeared.

"Who has been in this office, boy," asked Mr. Murridge, "besides yourself, since Saturday?"
"Only Miss Cronan, sir, and Mr. Richard

to-day, sir. Nobody came yesterday, sir." "What time did you leave the place on Saturday! "Not till three o'clock, sir. Miss Cronan

was with you when you brought me out the letters to copy and to post,"

"Norah was working with me on Saturday afternoon," said Mr. Murridge, "until four o'clock. I remember. Then she went away. I worked here alone till six. Have you a bunch of keys at all, you boy?"

"No sir; I haven't got anything to lock up. Search me, if you like."
"Have you seen Mr. Richard's drawer standing open? I don't want to search you.

What the devil should I search you for?" "No. sir. The drawer is never open that I know of, except Mr. Richard's in his chair." "Have you ever tried to open that drawer yourself, with a key or without?"

'No, sir. He always locks it. And I haven't got no keys. And why should I want to open Mr. Richard's drawer? "There's villainy somewhere." Mr. Murridge breathed hard, and put his hands in

his pockets. "Villainy somewhere. I'll get to the bottom of this." "The vanishing of the checks," said Dick, "seems to crown the whole thing."

"What do you mean?" asked his father,

roughly Dick showed his key.

"You see, it is quite a common key. Anybody with a good big bunch of keys could open the drawer. Perhaps, even—such things do happen-when the key was turned the bolt fell back and the drawer was open.

What did you give me the checks for? They were no use to me—not the least use."

Mr. Murridge grunted. The checks could not, under any circumstances, have been of use to his son in his investigation. Now they were gone, perhaps lost altogether. Why, it was now become a forgery without what the French call the pieces of conviction. Who can prove a forgery when there is no document before the court! Mr. Murridge retired to his own office, followed by

his son.
"Look here, Dick," he said, "this thing is think it. getting more complicated. I must think it You've done your share. Leave it to over

"You needn't go investigating or inquir-ing, or anythm;" said his son; "you may entirely depend on the truth of my facts. Start from them

"Perhaps. Yes: well. I've nothing for you at the office, Dick Go and take a holi day; amuse yourself somehow-as you like to annis voniself. But, mind, not a word to any body -not a syllable. Not a breath of what you've old me either to Norah or to her brother. This paper and the accusation it contains belong to me. Do you hold your tongue about the matter. Let no one suspert.

Dick desired nothing so much as complete oblivion and the burief of the whole business. He said so, in fact.

But what shall you do next?' he asked. "That is my business. Only hold your tongue, and leave the rest of the case to

"It has come" said the office boy, watching, "He's done something at last. He's ordered to leave the office in disgrace. I knew he would do something; and I've got something more, and I shall make him wriggle. He thinks he won't be found out Ho! I'm a men ly little devil, and she's a sapphire. It's something against her, is it? Just you wait. The office boy has a eye

Mr. Murridge went back to his own office and sat down gloomy and wrathful. He left his door wide open, and the boy, sitting at his own table, his hands on the handle of the letter press, watched him carefully, wondering whether the time was yet arrived for him to step in. But for such a lad to "step in" before the right moment might endanger everything. Suppose if, by reason of premature stepping in instead of seeing Mr. Richard wriggle he might himself have to do all the wriggling! If he got turned out of his berth this would certainly happen to him when he went home, his father being a fellowship porter, and stout of arm,

All this took place at ten o'clock, the first thing in the morning. It was over by halfpast ten. When, at eleven o'clock, Norah came as usual, she found her employer sitting idle. His letters were unopened, his safe was still shut, his pupers were not laid out before him. The day's work was not yet commenced.

"Why!" cried Norah; "what is the matter with you to-day? Are you ill " Her eyes were so bright, her face so full of sunshine, her look so radiant with the

happiness of vonth, innocence and love that Mr. Murridge grouned aloud, wondering how this thong could be possible. "Wait a moment here," he said, taking his

hat: "I will be back in a few minutes." Norah had plenty to occupy her. She opened her black bag, spread out her papers, and put them in order, till Mr Murridge returned, which was after five minutes; he was accompanied by a young gentleman, who, while Mr Murridge opened his safe and runninged among his papers, stared at Norah rather more closely than was consistent with good manners, according to her own views.

"Here," said Mr. Murridge presently, taking his head out of the safe, "is what you want." He gave the young gentleman a paper, and followed him our of the office.

"Woll?" he asked in a whisper.
"That is the young lady," the clerk reo in a whisper.

But the office boy heard and wondered.

"You are quite sure of it?" "Quite sure I would swear to her. I am

certain of her identity. Then Mr. Murridge came back and shut the

"Norah," he said, walking up and down

the room in considerable agitation, "a very curious thing has happened.

"What is tha !" "I have been robbed."

"Oh, how dreadful! Is it much?"

"I have been robbed-treacherously robbed," he added, as if most robberies were open hand al and friendly, "of sixty pounds, by means of five forged checks, payable to bearer.

"Each was for twelve pounds. Now, listen. Three were brought to the bank and cashed by one man-a man who spoke a foreign accent, and who can be easily identified. He presented them on the third, the sixth and thirteenth of this month."

"Well," said Norah, "if he can be identified, you ought to be able to find him." "One, also one of the forged checks, was presented on Friday, the 15th, at a quarter past twelve, by a young lady." Mr. Murridge watched the effect of his words, and spoke very slowly. "It was a check for spoke very slowly. It was a check for twelve pounds, payable to bearer. It was cashed by a young lady. What is the mat-ter, Norah?⁶ for the girl had turned white,

and recled as if she was about to faint. "Nothing. Go on. It is nothing." But she was white and frightened, and she trembled, and was fain to sit down. Norah was

a bad actress.



Norah was a bad actress.

"By a young lady who can also, if necessary, be identified. And on Thursday last another for the same sum of twelve pounds was presented at about a quarter to one by a young gentleman whom the clerk declares he would recognize at once. He is described as a handsome boy, with light, curly hair and an easy manner; he wears a pot hat and has a red tie. Well, that is nearly all we know at present. I have nothing more to tell you. Stay, one thing more. The forged checks, with the check book from which they were stolen, were all in my son's private drawer, which he keeps locked, on Saturday morning. Of that he is certain. They have now disappeared. They, too, have been stolen. My son's drawer has been broken open, and the checks have been taken from it. Do you quite understan!!"

She tried to speak, but she could not. In the young lady she recognized herself. She had, with her own hands, presented that

check and received gold for it; she remembered who had given her the check, and to whom she had given the money; more than this, in the bandsome boy with the red tie she recognized her own brother Daff; not because he, too, wore a red tie, but because he had told her, talking trifles over an evening pipe, how he had cashed one of Mr. Murridge's checks that morning, and for whom he had cashed it.

"Are you quite sure—are you positive that these two checks, cashed by the young lady and by the boy were forgeries? Oh Mr. Murridge, think. It is a dreadful charge to bring against anybody. Were they really forgeries! You may have forgotten, you know. They may have been your own. How do you know for certain that they were forgeries!"

What did she mean? What on earth did she mean

What did she mean? What on earth did she mean by taiking in this way?

"They were not my own. They were forged," he repeated, sterally. "I know that from the dates and from the number of the checks,"

"North," he said, presently, "you have been a good girl to me; a very clever and good girl you've been to me for five years. I acknowledge it—I feel it. I wish I had raised your safary before. You deserve more tou've been a very good girl You have ear ried through many difficult cases for me. I don't know what I should have done in loty of cases with out your help. This robbery distresses me. I did not think I could have been so much diere seed by anything. I say it is a most distressing thing to me." He repeated his words, and seeded at a loss how to express himself. "Now I will pive you one more sign of my confidence in you. I will pur this case, too, int. your hands. Do you have been to be case, too, int. your fldence in you. I will pur this case, too, int: your hands. Do you hear? You shall carry it through

She made no sign whatever "I will give it to you for your own investigation You shall find out. North, who took the check trees my check book, who filled them and signed them, who presented them. You shall help me to bring this villain to justice." The girl sat before his with pale cheek and eyes down dropped, and she trembled. Her hands trembled, her lips trembled, her shoulders trembled. "It shall be your task. Will you undertake it."

Still she made no sign.

"It may be—that some excuses, what men call excuses, ble things, but they are sometimes accepted—may be found. The thing mas have been done by some one to help another person in trouble. Oh, there are people so foolish and weak that they will even incur the risk of crime and disgrace and punishment for others. Women have been known to do such things for their protigal lovers and their unworthy brothers. Find out, if you can, such an excuse, and when you bring me the name of the guilty person I will consider how far that excuse may avail in saving him from punish ment."

"Spare me!" cried Norah. "Oh, I will do anything else that you ask me—anything else; but I cannot do "Why not?"

"Breause I cannot I can give you no reason."
"You refuse to do it Why? I don't ask you this time. North. I command you. If you are still to remain a limp service, undertake this investigation." "I will not. I cannot I will rather leave your

"Then, before we part, read this paper. It was placed in my hands this morning by my son. He is your old friend and companion. Your brother is also his old friend and companion. Your family also his old Irli nd and companion. Your family have all been kind to him. Yet he has been compelled to write this report for me. Read it. Think of the path it must have given him to write it, and the path, jes, the deep pain, it gives me to read it. Norah read it. When she came to the place where the writer spoke of herself she read slowly, not able stiffly to inderstant it. Then, become at first to understand it. Then she cried aloud in amazement from the pain of the blow, which was like the stabbing of a sharp stiletto. But she recov like the stabing of a sharp strictio. But she recovered, and went on to the end. When she had quite finished it, she sunk into her chair and buried her face in her hands, sobbing and crying without restraint. The man who had told her he loved her, and had imploted her to marry him one day, had done this thing the next. The boy in the outer office heard her crying, and wondered whether now the

heard her crying, and wondered whether now the time had arrived for his own appearance. Not yet, he thought, not yet. Above all things an opportune appearance and a diamatic effect? "What have you to say?" asked Mr. Murridge. "Oh. Dick, Dick."

It was all she had to say. Presently she littled her head and dashed away her teats, and proudly gave back the paper to Mr. Murridge.
"Well?"

Thave nothing to say? "she received attraction."

"I have nothing to say," she replied. "What is there to say?" "Here is a distinct charge against you. A most

serious charge. The most serious charge that could be made against you."
"I have nothing to say, Stay! Yes! The bank clerk, he says, can identify two persons who pre-sented cheeks. He need not be called upon to do so. They were myself and my brother Hyacinth. I have holding more to say. I will answer no questions. You must do a you please."
"Thave done all I could for you. Toffered you your

"Confession" He says confession"

"And you meet me with the daring avowal that you and your brother presented those two forged cheeks. Is it nosslible? You"

"The two checks. I did not say the two forged checks. It is quite true. I drew twelve pounds with one check, and Daffolil drew twelve pounds with

The girl repeated this avowal, looking Mr. Mur-rudge straight in the face, without the least shrinking

or shame.
"Porged or not, it is the same thing. Since you have owned so much, confess the rest. Why did you take those checks?" "Why did ! take those checks? Oh, I have been

"Why did! I take those checks? On, I have been with this man for five years, and now-how he asks me why! stole his checks."

"Tell me, North. Yes, you have been with me five years. You have been so honest and faithful that I cannot understand it. Tell me why. I cannot understand it."

derstand it "I will answer no questions. Take up the case for yourself, Mr. Murridge. You will find me at my mother's, or with Callsta, when you want me. You must take it up. You cannot let it stay where it is. You shall not. When you have come to the truth, you will understand why I refused to speak." "Tell me the truth now, then Norsh." Mr. Murridge, who trusted no one, and thought love and friendship fond and foolish things, was strangely moved by this business. He had thought that when he could lay his hands upon the person who had robbed him, he would straightway hale that person before the magistrate without pity, and, indeed, with revengeful joy. But that person stood before him, convicted by his son's evidence and out of her own mouth, and he was moved to pity. of her own mouth, and he was moved to pity.

"Tell me the truth, Norsh," he repeated. "For God's sake, tell me the truth, and nothing more shall be said about it! No one shall know; it shall be between us two. We will all grown a between us two.

tween us two. We will all go on as before. Only, my girl, tell me the truth." "I cannot—I cannot. You must find it yourself. I presented one of those checks, and my brother presented another. That is all I can tell you."

'She was no longer pale. She did not tremble any more. In her check there was a burning spot, which might have been the outerwise.

might have been the outward and visible sign of con selous guilt. As such Mr. Murridge read it. On the other hand, it might betoken a wrath too deep for words. But as such heddd not read it. Whatever it was, her eyes were affame as she turned her face once more to Mr. Murridge, as she stood with the "I advise you for once to follow your own maxims.

You have always advised the to trust no one. Yet you have sometimes trusted me. In this case trust no one but yourself. When you are satisfied, you will ask me to come back to you. Till then you will see me here no longer." The office boy listened.

The office boy listened.

"On miss," he said, as she closed the door, "are you going? He's gone, too. He's done something. Oh, I know very well! Are you really going?"

"Beally going for a time, Joe; perhaps altogether"

"Is there a r w, miss? Is he"—he jerked in the direction of Mr. Richard's chair—"is he in it?"

"You had better ask him. Joe, good by,"

"She's heen crying. The fears were on her cheeks.

"She's been crying. The tears were on her cheeks. I wonder," said the boy, "whether I ought to go in now? Oh, if I could go in with a cutlass and brace of

pistols."

But he was af raid. But he was a fraid.

"It is impossible," said Mr. Murridge. "She must have done it. Why did she turn so pale? Why did she tremble? Why were her cheeks so red? She must have done it! Why did she refuse to take up the ease? She must! Very well, then. There is something behin! it—something that like can't find out. Very well, then; they've got me to deal with now. I will find out the truth for myself."

CHAPTER IX. THE BROKEN RING.

"Calista, ' said Norah, half an hour later, walking into the infants' ward, "I have come to stay with you a little." "To stay with me? My dear Norah! What has happened?"

"Nothing. I have left Mr. Murridge, that is all. I am come to stay with you. "Tell me, Norah. What is it?" "Nothing,"

In proof of this assertion she burst into tears and fell upon her sister's neck. "Tell me, Norah."

"I cannot-yet. Write to mother, and tell her that I am here-say, if you please, for a holiday. Yes, tell her I am here for a holiday." "Go into my room, dear. I will be with

you directly, and then you shall tell me as much as you please." The sister's room is at the end of the ward, so that even when she is asleep she is never really away from her charge. It is at once



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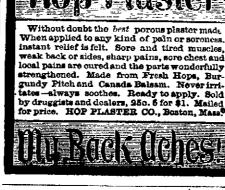
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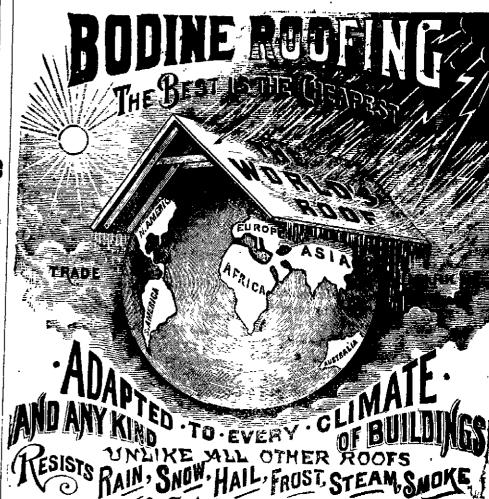
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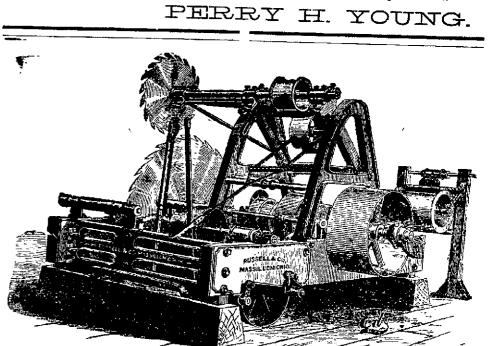
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e room and sitting room, furnished a table and easy chair, as well as a n Calista's case—but this, I believe, matter of individual taste—there were -in case she might find time to read a

- and pictures and work. Here Norah do n and took off hat and jacket, won-, g how long people live who are accused adiul and shameful things.

bon task me why I am here," she said,

when Calista, after seeing that every baby was comfortable, and having examined the thermometer and looked to the ventilation. came to her; "don't ask me, Calista, because I cannot tell you. I can tell no one.

'You have left Mr. Murridge, dear!" "Yes. I have left him. I can never, never go back to him again. And, oh, Calista! I must see Hugh as soon as possibledirectly."

"He is somewhere in the hospital. I will send for him. He can see you in the corridor or somewhere. You are going to tell him what has happened?" "I am going to tell him, Calista," said

Norah, frigidly, "that it is all over between us. I am going to give him back his ring." "Oh, Norah!"

"Please don't ask me why. I cannot tell you. It is not my fault, Calista," she said, while the tears came again; "It is not my

Calista remembered Dick's strange words on Sunday: "Whatever happens it will be

"Tell me," she said, "what has Dick done?"
"I cannot tell you."

Then it was something done by Dick. How had he contrived to make mischief between Mr. Murridge and Norah! Calista resolved upon taking the earliest opportunity of seeing Master Dick. Unfortunately, the events of the next day made that interview impos-

sible for some time to come. The corridor in the Children's Hospital. Shadwell, is a quiet place for a lovers' tryst, though not like a bosky grove, entirely secluded from observation. And there are no flowers or hedges in it, and the spley breezes blow not over cottage gardens, but over the London docks, which is, perhaps, the reason why they are sometimes very highly spiced. One is, however, safe from being overheard. Therefore, when Norah went out to meet her lover there, she began, quite comfortably, to cry.
"Oh, Hugh!" she said, "I wonder if you

will be sorry?"

"What for, dear?"

"I wonder whether you will console yourself very soon? There are lots of prettier and better girls in the world. Oh, you will soon be bappy again without me!" "My dearest child, what do you mean?"

"I mean, Hugh, that it is all over. Take back your ring. Our engagement is broken

Hugh put his hands behind him. "You must take it, Hugh. I am serious."

"I shall not take it, Norsh. I am serious, too. It takes two to make an engagement, and two to break it off. I refuse, my dar "Hugh, it must be!"

"Tell me why it must be."

"Because-because- I cannot tell you! Oh, Hugh, believe me! I can never marry you now, and I can never marry any one!" "Why—why—why?"

" Hugh," she turned upon him a pair of the most sorrowful eyes ever seen, "would you like to marry a girl disgraced forever? "Disgraced, Norah?"

"Disgraced! Go away, Hugh; I can tell you no more!"

"This is truly wonderful," said her lover. "Who dares to speak of disgrace and my Norah in the same breath? My dear, when we two plighted our troth and kissed each other first, it was like the church service. you know-for better for worse. Perhaps a little of the worse has come at the very beginning. Let me share it with you." He took her tearful face in his hands-one

on each side—and kissed her forehead and her lips.

'There is trouble in those dear eyes," he said, "but no disgrace. Norah, I flatly refuse to break it off. What will you do then!"

"Nothing," she replied. "I can do nothing. But I am in serious—terribly serious earnest, Hugh."

"Then tell me_tell me all." She hesitated. The girl who hesitates is

not always lost. "I have been charged with a terrible accusation, Hugh—a dreadful accusation, and

I have nothing to meet it with but my own denial." "That is enough for those who love you, Norah."

"It is a charge for which people are every day sent to prison." She shuddered and trembled. "Do you understand that, Hugh! You are engaged to girl who may even be sent to prison, because I cannot prove that I am innocent. What can innocent people do

am innocent, What can innocent people do when other people tell lies about them? I am disgraced, Hugh."

"No, dear; you cannot be disgraced by a mere accusation. Tell me all—exactly as it happened."

"No. I cannot tell you—I will not. Let him find out the truth for himself. If it is hard for me to bear the falsehood, it will be harder for him to bear the truth."

harder for him to bear the truth. Tell me the truth, then, Norah."

"No, I will tell no one—not even you."
"Norah, dear, it is my right to ask it."
"Then I withdraw the right. We are not engaged any longer, Hugh."
"Tell me this, then. Is it something connected with Mr. Murridge?"

North made no reply.
"Is it anything to do with Dick?"
Still she was silent.
"Dick came here on Sunday, grumpy and miser able. Norah, let me bear your burdens for you."
"You cannot bear my burdens. I take away the right. Hugh, as long as this thing is hanging over right. High, as long as this thing is hanging over me, until my accuser shall withdraw his charge, I am not engaged to you. Oh, Hugh, I am in dreadful earnest?' She drew his ring from her finger and kissed it—a pretty, fragile little thread of gold, set with pearls and emeralds. "Take it, llugh." He re-fused with a gesture. "You must—oh, Hugh, you must. Can I wear your ring when I might have must! Can I wear your ring when I might have handcuffs on my wrists? Take it." Again he re-fused. She twiste! it with her fingers and the gold



He tried to hold her; he implored her to let him speak, but she broke from him and fled swiftly down the corridor to her sister's ward. medical stand ug beside the open window, confused

Presently Calista came out, and found the resident "Do not contradict her," she said. "Let her have is a dark ner own way. She tells me that she has broken off her engagement, and she is crying and sobbing in Siftings.

my room. Hugh, it is something that Dick has done. I am certain of it. He was here on Sunday, gloomy and careworn. He told me—he warned me, he said that whatever happened was Norsh's fault, because, you know, she refused him."

"Did he use those words? He is a cur, Calista! He was a cur at school, and he is a cur still. But what could be do or say? She has been accused-hush. Callstal the very whisper makes one's cheeks hot-she has been accused of something—something, she savs, for which people are sent to prison. Think of that—our poor Norah—our poor child?" Calista laughed scornfully.

"Oh!" she cried. This is foolish; this is absurd. Who can have accused her?"
"I do not know. But I will find out before long."
"She has left Mr. Murridge, she tells me."
"Then it must be Mr. Murridge—or—Dick."
"Hugh! Can it be that Dick has himself—"
"She did not finth him superion, because Hugh! She did not finish her question, because Hugh answered it by a responsive light in his eyes.
"I will go presently," he said. "This morning there is too much to do, but in the afternoon or to-morrow

I will go and see Mr. hurridge myself. Somehow or other, Calista, we will get to the bottom of this." "Pick could not," said Calista. 'Oh, it is impossi-ble! Consider. We have always known Dick. He is almost a brother. He has been our friend and companion all the days of his life. He thought he was in love with Norah. Can a man make love to a girl, and ask her to be his wife one day, and the next day accuse her of abominable and shameful things? It is impossible, Hugh. Don't let us suspect Lick

"Why, then, did he give you that warning. Callsta? Yet we with not suspect him until I have seen Mr. Murridge and learned all that can be learned. Meantime, what are we to do with Norah?" "Leave her to me, Hugh."

"But she is crying and unhappy. She should be "Leave her with me, Hugh, for to-day. When you have seen Mr. Murridge we can consider what is to be done. Perhaps you will be able to lay this spec-tre. Then you can see her and console her as much

as you please."

Norah sat on Calista's bed, crying. Presently she left off crying and began to wonder how a man could be so revengeful and wicked. Because now she understood quite clearly that the thing must have been done by no other than Dick, who, in order to screen himself and divert suspicion, had deliber ately, and in cold blood, accused her. And this was her old play-fellow, the man who had told her he

She sat there until the evening. Then she got up, bathed her tearful face, brushed her hair, and went out into the ward.

"I am come to work, Calista. My dear, I must work. It will do me good to sit up all night. If I lie down I shall hear voices and see figures. Let me stay here among the bables and help to nurse.

The day nurses went away and the night nurses came to take their places, and among them Norali stood all the brief summer night till the early morning, when the sun rose over the silent city of labor, and then she sat down in a chair and fell fast asleep. At five o'clock Callsta came out in her dressing gown, and the nurses carried Norah to the sister's room and lake her on the bed, just as she was, in her clothes, and sleeping heavily.

[To be Continued.]

Some Strange Hands.

Hands reveal habits, occupations, trades. A crop of them rises at the thought, like the thrust up from a crowd in honor of a candidate after an election speech. There is the carpenter's with the broad thumb, and those of the fraternity of flour, ingrained, mealy, and white; the musician's with the powerful wrist and the fingers delicate, sensitive, and agile to the last degree; the hand of the seamstress, with an honorable little bit of nutmeg-grater on the foretinger that works so hard; of the scientific man, who lectures to explain mysteries to lower mortals, and whose exactitude of touch is the image of his mental precision, while the nervous stretch of his fingers corresponds with his tension of mind.

The sleight-of-hand professor is a man of long fingers. A conjurer with a slow and chubby hand would betray the awful secrets of the plum-pudding that is taken from the depths of your

But besides character and trade, the hands tell the age. Soft and round, the baby's pair of puff-balls, with their fat wrists deeply ringed, appear as if they never can do anything in this world. Yet the girl's hand will become a treasure, and the boy's hand will battle with life and with his fellow-men for the mastery. It is appalling to think what those helpless little puff-balls have before them.

Oh, little hands, that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask—
L who so much with book or pen Have toiled among my fellow-men Am weary thinking of your task!

After the first dimples, they become the inky hands of school, then the awkward hands, that don't know what to do with themselves. Years pass, the boy's hand ceases to grumble at gloves -yea, he wears them in extravagant freshness, in comparison as his collars grow upward, and his shoes tighten within an inch of his life. The result of these phenomena is that a ring begins to shine with charming strangeness on another hand, that seemed but a child yesterday. The young wife tells by her hands that it is not long since the wedding, because she can not let that new ring alone, but twists it round for its novelty, and admires it, with an unconscious knack of caressing it in idle moments. Her dimples disappear as the children gather to make a home circle; it is the hand of the woman now, with its very framework trace-

Dimples, bones, and wrinkles mark the three stages of life's progress. With the wrinkled stage the steadiness of youth often remains in resolute characters. When the Duke of Wellington was a very old man he could still fill a glass of water to the last possible drop, and hold it up steadily, brimful. The helpful hands keep their youthful activity, too. far into the withering age. And in the nobly-loving natures there is a sort of immortality of youth; the warmth of affection has given more than a royal prerogative; the hand is beautiful always to the eyes that know it familiarly. The latter years may stamp it with the impress of a longer past of tenderness, faithfulness, and bounty. It is not the "old" hand, but the "dear" hand, and it never grows older, but on-ly more dear. He who doubts the truth of this last mystery has not yet found out that hands, as well as hearts, have a peculiar place in our knowledge and love of one another.—Cassell's Family Magazine for May.

A Dark Mystery.

Some of the colored citizens of Dallas, Texas, are very much disturbed about the possible approach of small-pox. The following conversation between two of them was overheard on Elm street:

"I has about made up my mind to hab myself vaccinated agin. Has you eber had yourself vaccinated a second

"Yes, sah; I'se been vaccinated the second time free or four times before, and hit tuck ebery time ceptin' de fust As the object of the colored conver-

sationalists is not to obtain information, but to merely hear themselves talk, they parted perfectly satisfied with the interview. But what the party of the second part actually intended to say is a dark and cloudy mystery. - Texas

A MARVELOUS TOWN THAT GREW ALMOST IN A NIGHT.

The Story of the Industrial City of Pullman and of Its Builder's Gold Hunting. How the Pioneer Pullman Car was Introduced to the Public.

[Special Correspondence.]

CHICAGO, Aug. 10.-Twelve miles from Chicago, on the shores of a beautiful lake, stands the only city in America which can boast of but one real estate owner. The name of this town is Pullman. It has nearly 10,000 inhabitants, but not one of them owns a foot of land, nor a stone, nor a brick, nor a board in the town which he calls home. But if he owns nothing himself he has no difficulty in determining who the owner is of any house which may please his fancy; for there is only one owner of anything in Pullman. Everything belongs to the inventor of the sleeping car, or rather, to the company which bears his name, and of which he is president. One title deed covers the whole city. There is nothing save the clothing, carpets, furniture, and perhaps the souls of the dwellers, that is not Pullman's. He owns the lands to the last acre: the houses, to the humblest cottage; the streets, every foot of them: the factories, the school houses, the opera house, the hotel, the market hall, even the churches. No one else is permitted to own a foot of land in the place. Pullman is a principality in which Pullman ia absolute master.



GEORGE M. PULLMAN.

Yet it is a wonderful and admirable town and marvelous has been its growth. It has sprung up like a stage city while one's back is turned for a moment's promenade in the foyer. In the autumn of the year in which Garfield was elected president, the writer was duck hunting in Lake Calumet. The northwestern shore was low and marshy, and near a small farm house that stood there in the mud two ducks were added to the sportsman's trophies. In the spring of the following year a change came over the scene. Surveyors appeared and soon thousands of stakes were driven in the ground, covering hundreds of acres. Then an army of workmen arrived and the scene became one of strange activity. Out there on the prairie a city was to rise from the mud and these were the builders. From the bottom of the near-by lake clay for bricks was dug, and thus the construction of the town helped to create for it a harbor in which shipping from the Atlantic could ride, and where, it is prophesied, tramps from the ocean will ere long find haven. Streets were laid out and men set to work upon them. On either side of the streets long rows of handsome dwelling houses speedily rose. At the same time a church, school house, a theater and market hall, an arcade building for tradesmen, and half a dozen great factories were being constructed. The city grew brick Sy brick, as all cities grow, but there were thousands of bricklayers. Work was going on upon a hundred structures at once. Thus unity of design became the distinguishing feature. There was no village to slowly moult into a town, no town to grow by change and renewal and enlargement into a city. The land was not only laid out for a



efficient infancy, and hence no periods of bloc ade while renewals were being made.
The water, gas and sewer pipes

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF Were laid before the streets were PULLMAN.

A whole city grew up at once, complete, uniform and harmonious. It grew amazingly fast, too. Where the writer shot two poor ducks in the autumn of 1880, 500 houses stood twelve months later. The marshy land over which the frightened survivors of the flock hastily made their way is now the site of 1,500 houses. In January, 1881, there were on this spot four human dwellers; a year later 2,000, and now nearly 10,000. Not only is it a magic city, but a complete one. It grew like a mushroom, but to stay. It came finished, but well nigh per-

Though Pullman grew almost in a day, its real beginning was long ago. It was away back in 1859, and away out on the slopes of Pike's peak, in Colorado. There was a mining camp, and among the miners a young man about 29 years of age. As his companions gathered around the fire one evening to talk of the homes they had left behind and of their prospects of getting rich in the diggings, this young man modestly said that he expected to be wealthy some day, though it was not in gold hunting that he hoped to win the favor of the fickle goddess. "How then?" inquired one of the listeners.

"In this," replied the young man, bringing from his trunk a piece of wrapping paper on which he had drawn with a piece of charcoal from the camp fire a strange design. This was the first design of the sleeping car, and this young man was George M. Pullman. He was a mechanic-a carpenter and cabinetmaker-who had learned his trade in his father's shop at Albion; N. Y. Before he was of age his father died, leaving a family in his care. He met the responsibility with courage. Four years he spent raising buildings along the line of the Erie canal under contract with New York state, and in 1859, when 28 years of age, he removed to Chicago. Here he entered upon the work, then just begun, of bringing the city up to a new grade by raising all of the buildings. As a house raiser Mr. Pullman was as much of a success as he has since proved himself in the capacity of city builder. It was he who carried on the marvelous operations which raised the Tremont house, Mattison house, the

MAGIC CITY OF THE WEST. | Marine bank and other prominent brick and stone structures without shattering a pane of glass or interfering with the comfort or business of the occupants. These house raising leats were so extraordinary as to attract atention from all over the world, and one of those British travelers who used to hop and skip through this country for the purpose of writing a book on America calmly penned



THE ARCADE IN PULLMAN. "In Chicago the soil is so soft and unstable that the heavier buildings have sunk down into the mud, forcing the streets up in front of them. A remarkable man named Pullman is engaged in lifting the houses up, and it is said that but for his ingenuity some of the largest structures would, in time, have to be abandoned on account of their sinking so far into the earth."

This Englishman must have visited Chicago during a muddy season, and he must also have encountered one of our wild western wags. The "remarkable man" Pullman did not save Chicago from the fate of the sunken cities of old, but he did some very clever house lifting, and thereby put a neat bit of money in his purse. It was with this he sought better fortune in the gold fields. His pick uncovered no gold, but richer than a whole gold mine was the idea which his brain wrought as he lay sleepless in the rude bunk of the frontier cabin. "Before going west," said Mr. Pullman the

ments with sleeping cars. But while on my journey new ideas came to me, and there was something about the bunks in which I slept out in Colorado that gave me a suggestion. With a piece of charcoal I made my first drawings on wrapping paper, and that first design was, generally, the one that was afterward adopted." So it was the gold hunting, after all, that

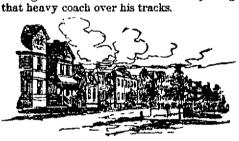
other day, "I had made some crude experi-

gave to the world the sleeping car, and that made young Pullman a millionaire and the monarch of a magic city.

Pullman's first patent was issued in 1864, after his return from the west. He exhibited his invention to a number of wealthy men in this and other cities, but, strange to say, none of them had faith enough in it to invest money therein. What golden opportunities were then missed! But Pullman had faith in his own idea, even if he had no money. He had pluck, too, and in 1865 he managed to build a car after his designs. He did much of the work himself, ran in debt for materials, borrowed money here and there, and called upon relations for assistance. But when the car was finished he did not know what to do with it. He went from railroad office to railroad office, endeavoring to make arrangements for its use. No manager want-

ed it. Not one of them could see what ad-

vantage there was to be had from pulling



"It was at this stage of his struggle," says a friend of Pullman's, "that he felt most bitter. With every dollar he had on earth invested in that car, which also represented years of labor, he could not understand why railway managers would not give him a chance to demonstrate the value of his invention. He did not lose any fuith in the fortune of his but he did resolve that the railroads which

then turned such a deaf car to his entreaties should, in time, make ample amends for their Real Estate Dealer coldness. Had railway managers then been more enterprising and liberal they would have found easier terms to meet when at length Pullman's car became a necessity." But Pullman was not then to be cheated of

the fruit of his ingenuity and courage. The railroads did not want his car, but he was determined that they should take it. So he made an arrangement with the Chicago and Alton company by which he was to pay mileage for the hauling of his car between Chicago and St. Louis. The car was attached to an express train in the old West Side station. Pullman's brother, Albert, was aboard it as conductor and porter, and Pullman himself stood in the waiting room near the ticket office and solicited passengers.

"Gentlemen," he said, to strangers who pur chased tickets for St. Louis or farther points, "my new sleeping car is going out on this train. I can give you a berth in which you may sleep comfortably from here to St. Louis, and the charge is only \$2. Will you try it?"

There were many passengers by the train but only eight of them were attracted by the novelty of the sleeping car and the invitation of its owner. But the car ran to St. Louis, earning \$16 on its first trip, and the Pullman sleeping car was a success.

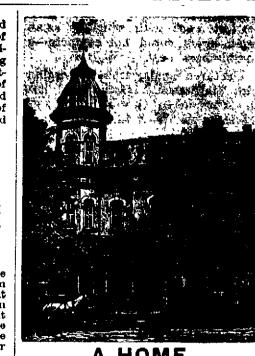
Nothing succeeds like success. The Pullman car at once became popular. Passengers were delighted with it, the newspapers praised it and railroads sought it. The organization of a company to build and introduce the cars was now an easy matter. Men jostled each other in their efforts to "get in on the ground floor." But here Pullman claimed his reward. Alone he bad borne the brunt of the battle, and now he demanded the victor's spoils. A company was organized, but for once the inventor was not crowded out by the money makers. His patent-the creature of his sleepless nights in the bunk at Pike's peak-was an offset for a million of money. From the first the inventor of the sleeping car was the first man of the company, its controlling spirit, its largest stockholder, and such he has ever since remained.

In twenty years that one sleeping car has been followed by 1,300 more. They earn nearly \$5,000,000 a year, and the cost of running them is only \$2.000,000. A gold mine, surely, and why should not the the possessor of such a bonanza build an Aladdin like city, or perform any other work of money-magic which might please his

I had started out intending to describe some of the interesting features—social, industrial and architectural—the successes and the fail-ures of this one-man city which grew so suddenly out of a swamp. But of these I must write in another letter.

WALTER WELLMAN.

All forms of life are results of a continued series of reimboliments in what we call mat-ter. Animals, blcas, fish and reptiles are reimbodied. To deny a spirit to one form of intelligence is to deny it for all forms, man included. In prehistoric ages there existed those immense clumsy beasts, birds, reptiles and fish, whose bones now prove that they lived. These are the unwieldy parents of our present races of animals. The spirit of a manument have groundless ages are manument. manunoth living countless ages ago may now exist in the elephant, deer or wild horse. It is the refined spirit, using a body lesser in size, finer in quality, more graceful and more agile. It is the result of the unconscious tendency in all forms of life to the finer and better. Such shaping is of course very slow, as we compute time. But time is as nathing in the growth of a planet and the growths on a planet.—Prentice Mulford.



A HOME

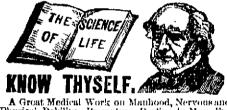
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GENTS:-I feel it my duty to say respecting Burdock Blood Bitters, that it is the best medicine I ever took. I suffered two or three years from stomach troubles and dyspepsia, as well as from liver and kidney complaint. I was not able to at-tend to my business. My wife was afflicted in much the same way. We read of your Bitters in the papers and made up our minds that we would try them. The result is, my wife and I began to improve at once. and I am now able to do more hard work than before in ten years. It relieved my kidney troubles as well. We both wish you, the makers of it, Godspeed. JOSEPH LANDON. Cheisea, Vt.

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CHAPMAN

A Call linewed for a Delegate Menting: 6 Miners-The Clark Mine-Sporting Matters.

Wm. A. Davis, of Sherrodsville, made a business trip here last Saturday.

Mr. James Phillips came over from . Canton and entertained his best garl

over Sunday. Llewelyn Williams attended the reunion of his old regiment at New

London, O., last week. Of all the different bills posted for pienies, etc., those printed at the

INDEPENDENT take the lead. Mrs. John Bingham and daughters. Rebecca and Mary, visited friends in North Lawrence on Thursday of

last week. Mr. James Archibald started for Scotland last week to view the scenes of his childhood. He expects to be gone eight or ten weeks.

Mrs. A C. Miller accompanied her sister, Mrs. J. B. Thompson, on a trip to Indian Territory, to spend a few weeks with their mother.

The Miller boys, William and Cameron, have returned from Maryland. work being such that it did not pay them to remain away from home.

Rev. A. S. Phillips, of Church Hill. Mahoning county, will preach in the Welsh language at the church on next Sunday morning, and in English in

Our Sunday school will give an ise cream festival in the school room on Saturday evening next for the purpose of replenishing their treasury. All are invited.

We see by a notice in the lant-PENDENT that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners for a change in the road at John Jacobs' hill. This is a move in the right direction, and should have been done

George F. Pollock, of Washington. 1) C., is spending his vacation with his parents in North Lawrence. George is a young man who is fast m king his mark. He has received Lis permanent papers as clerk in the War Department, with a salary of \$1,200 a year.

A call has been issued for a delegate meeting of miners at the asual place on Monday next. It seems some of the mines have been loading what is termed "brush" coal, or "run of the mine." for fifty-five cents per ton, thereby violating the rules of the valley, hence the call.

Our primary election passed off very quietly on Saturday. William 1: dley was elected Congressional delegate, with Daniel Roderick as alternate; Wm. M. Hardgrove delegate to the judicial convention, with A. C. Miller as alternate. Lawrence township delegation will stand by McKinley till the fire flies

We notice in the sporting columns of the Cleveland papers that Bell wants to run George Head, of this place, a hundred-yard dash, pretending to say that Head had issued a challenge In justice to Mr. Head we would say that he quit that business some time ago, and has issued no challenge to Bell or any one else-

The bastardy case of Sarah Daniels, preferred against Joseph Mitchell, attracted quite a number from this place to Massillon last Monday but his honor, 'Squire Folger, ordered closed doors and the boys got fooled. The prisoner was placed under bonds of five hundred dollars to appear at the next term of court. The bail was furnished, which, we think, will put an end to this unpleasant affair.

On reading the Massillon American last week we were not a little surprised to find the pencil pusher from the metropolis of Tuscarawas township, perhaps better known as West Brookfield, the would-be suburb of Massillon, giving us a base ball breeze. Now, young fellow, to show you that we meant business and that you are using the wind, we invite you to deposit a V. or more, for a friendly game between the Busters and G. A. G.'s.

The big pump at the old Clark mine is now running and doing spleudidly, throwing about three hundred tons of water per hour. Mr. George Phillips, the genial superintendent, informs us that by the latter part of September he expects to have the water all out. It is now going down rapidly in the old stone quarries, and a force of hands will be started to secure the creek. A hole will be put through from the Youngstown mine in such a manner as to allow just the quantity of water that can be handled by their pump to flow in; which will be from ninety to one hundred tons per hour. It is estimated that the water in the mine will weigh about fifty thousand tons.

NAVARRE.

As fall approaches our weedy town is fast becoming a seedy town.

Miss Artie Hoagland circulated among Canton friends Saturday.

Mrs. E. Lower and Mrs. A. W. Goshorn spent Saturday at Cuyahoga

George Hall has repaired the old Gesaman warehouse and is now engaged in buying cereals.

Mrs. Wm. Shaefer, of Medina, who has been visiting here for about a month past, returned home Monday. J. W. Williams got into a music box last week with which he, as an organ agent, could not compete-a bumble bees' nest.

The three Sunday schools, together with St. Clement's Society, will run an excursion to Cuyahoga Falls on the 18th, via W. & L. E. and C., A. & C. Roads.

J. L. Green, the excursion agent representing Camp Chippewa, was among us Tuesday, in the interest of that resort. Camp Chippewa has made a stand for temperance, and the churches should make it their duty to support that place.

It is no enviable reputation Miss Cummins has left behind her. She caused Sheppey to be arrested and lie in jail four days. When the day set for trial came (last Friday), she did not appear against him, and he was discharged. Let us hope that he has learned a lesson that will be of use to him. He left Navarre the first of the week for Warren, his home.

The election Saturday, though only a little primary, caused considerable excitement in town The chief fight of the Republicans was over the office of central committeeman. Al. Rickard received seventeen votes, while his appoint R R R Tagg received the forfeiture of 810,880 acres of the Oregon Contral grant, 15,560,000 acres of the Texas Pacific grant, and 300,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) grant. The forty-ninth congress has enacted the forfeiture of 32,871,380 acres of the Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) tha Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and 7,000,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and 300,000 acres of the Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Pacific grant and Iron Mountain (of Missouri) that Atlantic and Iron Mountain a little primary, caused considerable

Excitement runs high in regard to our Democratic postoflice. It appears that the majority of the people are dissatisfied with the change.

The Elm Run mine has worked but two days this month, but there are good prospects for future work. The mine worked only five days last

On Saturday last the Democrats held their primary at the Elm Run Shaft, and as the Republicans held theirs on the same day they were compelled to seek refuge in O. Morgan's saloon.

The trouble between the farmers and the boys at Goat Hill is ended Some time ago three of the boys were arrested for disturbing the peace. They had closed the singing school, but it has started again.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

[Continued from 1st page.]

says no ultimatum has been sent to Mexco. The only army orders in connection with the Mexican trouble came from the west last night, saying that local troops had been sent to disarm the revolutionists who had crossed into Texas.

Washington, Aug. 11.—There are some rumors about town of impending naval and military movements against Mexico, but they can not as yet be construct into any-thing definite or startling. They may be, perhaps, indicative of a determination on the par-of-the government to be forehanded and prepared for an emergency. The Galena was ordered to the gulf last week, and this action certainly does give rise to much this action certainty does give rise to much comment in army, may, and political circles, it being considered an extraordinary proceeding in time of peace. The Vandaha and Juniata were ordered to Valparaiso last Friday, and it is whispered by the knowing ones that it would not be surprising if these chine when they stoned Key West if these ships when they stop at Key West for supplies should be intercepted there by dispatches directing their course to the guif. As to our other available naval material, there are three or four ships at Portland that might be ordered off in a similar way, but it is not believed that they have been as yet. As for troops, there are now between four thousand and five thousand soldiers in the southwestern territories which could be easily in sched to the Mexican frontier, but it any such movement were contemplated it would probably be directed by sealed orders, unless the pur-pose of the government were to overawe and frighten Mexico. But no public orders have been issued, and it there are any sealed orders en route the war department

would of course keep them secret. WASHINGTON, Aug. II.—Secretary Bayard writes in reply to Gov. Ireland's letter relative to the murder of Arresures by Mex-

ican officials:

"So far as relates to the guilt in this great crime of Mexican officials or citizens, all diligence has been and will continue to be used by this department and the United States minister at Mexico to cause a prompt and thorough investigation to be made by the authorities of that country, with a view of bringing to justice under the laws of that country all persons within the jurisdiction connected with and answerable for this treacherous and cruel murder of Francisco Arresures. I observe that it is stated in public prints that Arresures was not a naturalized citizen, but had declared his innaturalized citizen, but had declared his m-tention to become a citizen of the United States. This, however, has no bearing on the present aspect of the case, for, as a resident of Texas, Arresures was entitled to the protection of its laws while within its jurisdiction and due observance of the requirements of the extradition treaty at the hands of those with whom its execu-tion is expressly connected." Gov. Ireland replied, reiterating the demand of his previous letter.

There is still a good chance that Secretary Manning may return to active service in the Treasury Department. It will be remembered that in May, when his sickness promised to be permanent, he sent his resignation to the president, who requested him to let it remain in abeyance until Octobar Daylor bear by his legalth has been clowly ber. Since then his health has been slowly improving, and the president has lately received advices which give him renewed hopes that Mr. Manning may be able, after all, to reconsider his determination to retire from public life. His health, it is said, has become decidedly better during the past week or two, and if the present rate of im-

week of two, and if the present rate of im-provement is maintained his physicians are inclined to think that he can resume the secretaryship. Mr. Manning himself has not yet decided what to do about it,

CONGRESSIONAL. Senate.

Aug. 4.—Mr. Sewell. from the committee on the library, reported a joint resolution accepting from William H. Vanderbit and Julia Dent Grant objects of vatue and art presented by various foreign governments to the late Ulysses S. Grant. They are accepted "with grateful acknowledgment, and are to be held by the United States and preserved and protected in the national and preserved and protected in the national and preserved and protected in the national nuseum for the use and inspection of the people of the United States." Passed.
Senator Allison, in submitting the conference report, presented a summary of the effects of the resolution should it become a law. There is, he said, a surplus of \$60,-000,000 now in the treasury to be applied to the payment of the public debt. He assumed that the revenue of this year would exceed that of last year by \$10,000,000, and the total appropriations were \$214,783,579, and an increase of about \$33,000,000 over

last year. He calculated that, under the joint resolution as agreed to, there would be \$107,500,000 to be paid on the public debt during the current fiscal year, which would be within \$19,000,000 of all that can be paid

The senate adopted the conference report without division and then adjourned. Aug. 5.—The senate this morning passed the adjournment resolution amended so as to fix the time at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Senator Plumb, from the conference com-mittee on the bill for the repeal of the preemption and timber-culture acts, reported a disagreement. Consideration of the bill to prevent congressmen from acting as counsel for subsidized ratiways was fixed for the second Monday in December. The house bill for the relief of certain dishonorably discharged soldiers of the 12th Michigan and the control of the control of the 12th Michigan and the control of the 12th Michigan and the control of gan volunteer infantry was amended and passed. The conference committee on the

fortifications bill reported a disagreement, which amounted to the failure of the bill. The clerk of the house was engaged in reading a presidential veto on a pension bill when the president's private secretary

Aug. 4.—Congressman Payson made a striking statement regarding railroad landgrant forteitures, this morning. Prior to the forty-eighth congress no forteiture bills ard received seventeen votes, while his opponent, B. R. Tagg, received about seventy-five. Lew Brimire was the successful candidate for central committeeman on the Democratic ticket.

GOAT HILL AND ELTON.

The oat crop is cut and the farmers are busy plowing for wheat.

Excitement runs high in regard to

acted the forfeiture of 32,871,360 acres of the Atlantic and l'acific grant and 7,000,000 acres restored to the public domain at this session. The bouse has passed bills to forfeit the following grants: Gulf and Ship Island, 652,800; Northern Pacific, 36,907,741; New Orleans Pacific, 870,400. The senate has passed a bill forfeiting a part of the Northern Pacific grant, and there is a favorable report from the committee on the New Orleans and Pacific forfeiture. There are on the house calendar with favorable reports the following torfeiture bills: There are on the house calendar with favorable reports the following forfeiture bills: Ontonegon and Brule river, 288,000; Houghton, Marquette and Ontonagon, 85,457; Wisconsin Central, 406,880; Califorma and Oregon, 1,510,400; Southern Pacific, of California, 7,001,000; Selma, Rome and Dalton, 89,922; Mobile and Girard, 576,034; various small grants in Florida, 1,271,040. The last three sessions of congress have reclaimed to the public domain 50,482,240, acres. The present house has passed bills to reclaim 38,430,941 acres more, and the bills favorably reported to the house by its bills favorably reported to the house by its public land committee would reclaim a

further area of 1-,067, 14 acres.

Mr. Morrison called up the conference report on the joint-surplus resolution. He thought that the resolution as agreed upon by the conference committee was not so good a measure as that which originally passed the house, yet he thought, under the present condition of the treasury and bonded debt, it would accomplish just as much. Mr. llewitt believed the passage of the resolution would bring the country to a silver basis, by which 25 per cent of all the property of the country would change bands without the consent of the owner.

navs, 63. Aug. 5.-In the house, the senate amendment to the adjournment resolution fixing the time at 4 o'clock was + assed.

The report was then adopted-yeas, 120;

The senate bill accepting the Grant memorials was agreed to, and the committee on labor troubles was given leave to sit

during the recess.

Bills were passed appropriating an additional sum of \$35,000 for the selection of a site for the congressional library, \$50,000 for completing the public building at Fort Scott, Kas., and \$150,000 for a public building at Los Angeles, Cal.

The hour of adjournment having arrived the house adjourned sine die.

Some One Please Answer.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:-In your paper of last week your Navarre correspond ent poises his lance for a tilt at the of all enemies for centuries, should now churches. You would suppose it to be be surrounded by an abbatis of mosquito an innovation for Christian people to netting? ask for, and insist upon the orderly observance of the day. On the other hand, the innovators are those who are demanding and trying to popularize a continental contempt for the sanctity of the day. If your correspondent deprecates the secularization of the day, or its consecration to merry-making, revelry and drunkenness at places of public resort, why have we not heard from him before this. Is the excursion train of last Sunday the first desecration of the season? Or on the other hand, if he considers the Congress Lake and Cottage Grove idea of Sunday observance the proper thing, why assail the churches for what he considers an analogous procedure, the running of a camp meeting with excursion train and gate money adjuncts? He attempts to juggle with attempts I say, for his jugglery is so clumsy and transparent that it does not rise to the dignity of slight of hand in the eyes of his audience, though it may seem magical to the deluded performer.

An indictment ought not to be amoignous; your correspondent leaves us to guess what "authorities" secured the running of the Sunday excursion to Orrville. He informs us that it was run "to benefit the camp meeting." Does he know this to be true? The attitude of the churches toward Sunday excursions. for any purpose, or under any pretext, is well known to be one of uncompromising opposition. It is not, however, their custom to ignore all other violations of what they consider good laws, in order to assail from paper and press every obscure case of Sabbath desecrations, if this were their policy it would take all the time, space and energies of preachers and editors, and the jugglers and Quixote's would surround and undermine the walls of Zion at all points where there would be perfect immunity from danger, and the defenders would have to rebuild with a weapon in our hand. No, we prefer to keep watchmen upon the whole circumference of the walls. However, but little time has elapsed since that excursion, so that possibly your correspondent may yet hear from his accustomed seat in the sanctuary. "A word said." He should not begin prematurely to tire out his sensitive organs of hearing, before any body could have an opportunity to speak, of course no one could object to his unsheathing the formidable and destructive jaw-bone. He says, "no matter how lays the proceeds of 'a Sunday gate collection, at such a meeting may be, it only meets admiration and ap-

plause." He can hardly be sufficient-

ly ignorant to deliver him from the suspicion of malice. Very many official church conventions and church papers have for years emphatically condemned this very thing. So much so that I believe it will be hard to find a camp meeting under the control of any church or combination of churches, run with Sunday excursions and gate fees as adjuncts. It is however just as proper for the churches to engage in this business as it is for any of the "resorts to go and do likewise." If such proceedings have any moral quality at all, they are either right or wrong in any case.

According to the theories and belief of Christians, the Almighty has universal empire. They admit however that arrived. Upon his announcement that the president had approved the deficiency, sundry civil, and river and harbor bills there was a round of applause.

The moment of adjoarnment having arrived, the chair declared the session closed give die. his will may, owing to human limitaclass of his subjects, than upon another all being sane and having equal light. A refusal to reorganize the authority of law or the existence of the law given, cannot invalidate the one or extinguish the other. The truth is not affected a particle in any way by our acceptance or refusal to accept. Our belief or disbelief are alike impotent to moor truth a hairs breadth from external foundations. It is fixed and has universal application, or it lacks the necessary qualities of a principle and is the reverse of what its name would imply.

The Sunday excursionist puts himself in exactly the same focus of light whether he goes to a camp meeting or a "resort," although, of course, in either case, he will be better off if he behaves himself while there. Now as to your correspondent's questions. (1.) "Is it right for churches to hold wood meetings?" Yes, they have the same rights as any body else. (2.) "And run excursions and have big dinnerson Sundays." They have the same rights to run excursions and have big dinners as any one else. On Sunday, nobody has this right, or everybody has it. It is unchristianly to deny to one what you allow to another. I submit the following questions:

(1.) Are Sunday excursions right? (2.) If right for you, are they wrong

(3.) If right for pleasure seekers how can they be wrong for the churches?

(4.) Where do you get the authority to deny to the one what you allow to the other?

(5.) Is not your system of moral government in danger of becoming complicated and unwieldy?

(6.) Will you inform your admiring friends just what church or combination of churches controlled the meeting you refer to, in order that interested "au thorities" may be felicitated or excoriated as their case may deserve?

(7.) Are you not furnishing bis-acromial transportation for aqueous fluid? (8) Is it necessary that the walls of Zion, after having withstood the assaults | ATTEND

Yours &c.,

F. Brush.

Out and About.

Towns that failed to secure the encampment of the Third Brigade took pleasure in saying that the Mt. Vernon arrangements were poor. The fact is, a better spot, and better arrangements could not be desired.

John R. McLean says "modesty makes a man appear stupid." John spells Enquirer, the name of his paper, with an "E," because he wants to use all the "I" sorts talking about himself,-New Orleans Picamuuc

If there is one thing which more than another hurts the Cantonian's feelings, it is to intimate that Mr. Deuber will not move after all, and that he would be foolish if he did so.

Massillon is more or less enthused about her oming waterworks. The reservoir will have a capacity of 50,000,000 gallons. The Independent wants another reservoir constructed so they may have an artificial lake and pose as a summer resort.—Ubrichsville Chronicle

MAYOR'S COURT.

Jack Sheehan, a West Main street saloon keeper had a fight with Arthur Rooney. Friday morning Mayor Frantz fined Sheehan five dollars and costs. Rooney was dismissed.

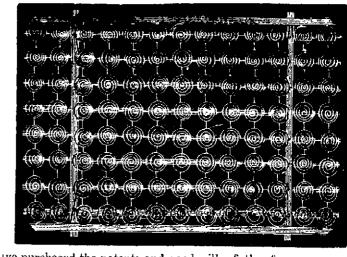
Henry Weimer of Dalton was robbed of fifty dollars circus day, and blames it ipon a long monstached doctor who has been selling eye glasses in town for some time. Weimer did not appear against | June 12him, so on Thursday morning he pleaded guilty to being drunk and was fined



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The Brinkerhoff System.

Dr. A. E. Elliott, Dear Sir:

I was cured by the Brinkerhoff system five or six years ago and I am as sound to-day as any man on earth so far as Piles are concerned. I have never had a symptom of them since and I cannot say enough for the treatment. never paid out any money that I received more benefit from than from what I paid for the treatment. It has cured lots of people here that are all right yet, and

the system is a genuine thing and no humbug.

I was so bad at one time that I did not walk a half mile in four years. I had the Piles for thirty-five years, and I had a horrible case. I went to Cleveland to see Prof. W. and he said I could not be cured. I am cured and sound. I can lift or walk any place and have not a symptom of Piles. I had the Catarrh in my head for many years and when I was cured of Piles that stopped too. I used to spit all night so I could not sleep, but it is all right now. No Piles, no Catarrh. Ottawa, O., July 14, 1886.

JÖHN CORTRIGHT, Grocer.

Dr. A. E. lliott will be at Hotel Conrad Massillon, Ohio, from 8 a. m. to 1 p. m., Thursdays, August 12, Sept. 9, Oct. 7, Nov. 4, and Dec. 2 and 30, for the treat. ment of Rectal Diseases with the

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